CHEMICAL MARKETS

Established 1914

The Weekly Business Periodical of the Chemical Process Industries

VOL. XIX No. 15 | Published Every Thursday by Drug & Chemical Markets, Inc. | AUGUST 19, 1926

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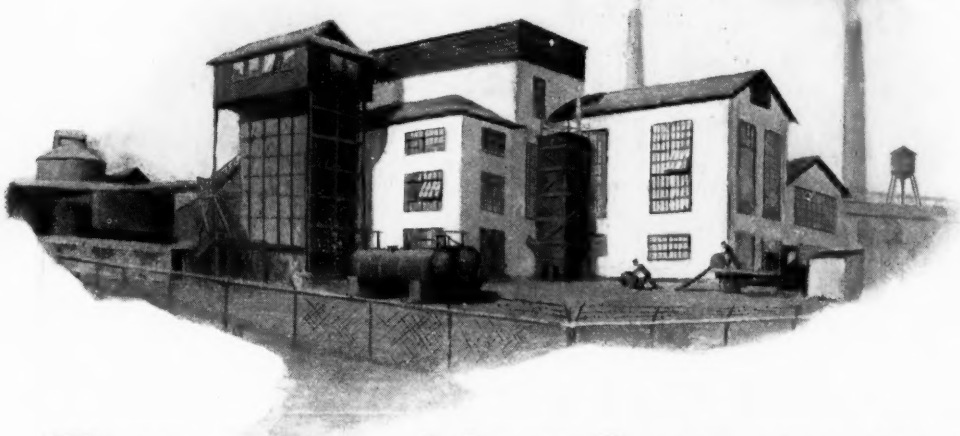

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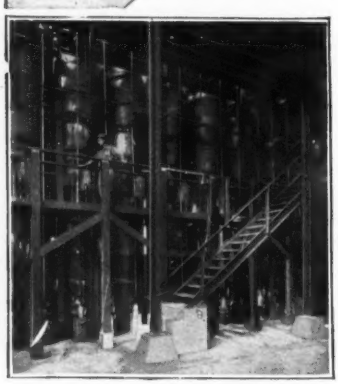

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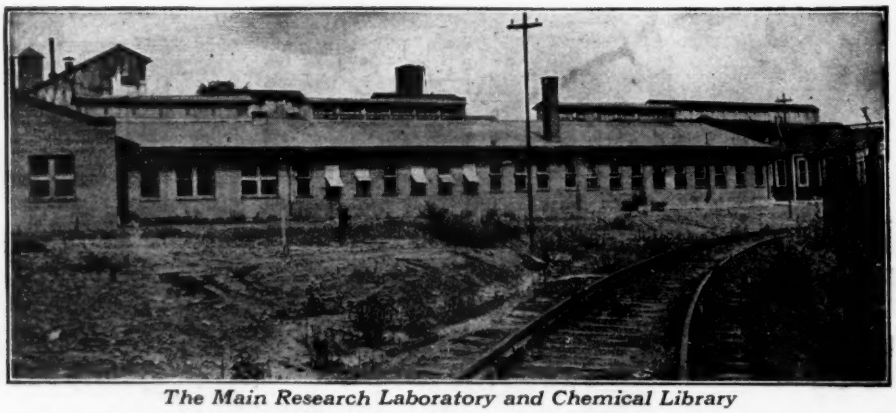


The Main Research Laboratory and Chemical Library

Many important industries derive benefit from experiments conducted in these laboratories

THE modern research laboratories of the U. S. Industrial Chemical Co. are playing an important part in the chemical development of national industry.

For in addition to the chemists who test and supervise production, the U. S. Industrial Chemical Co. maintains a staff of experts—and well-equipped laboratories—to carry out important independent research and experimental work.

In these laboratories have been made discoveries of permanent benefit to many great industries.

The facilities provided are unusually complete and well adapted to this important work. A chemical library—second to none privately maintained—places at the disposal of this chemical staff the most complete, authentic, and up-to-date information available.

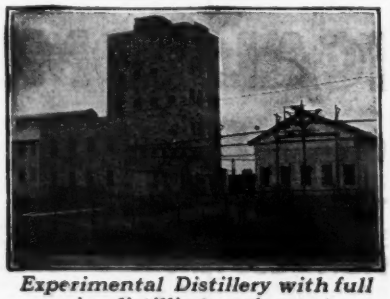
One section of the experimental laboratory is given over to equipment for conducting preliminary research with small quantities of materials. Tests which show promise are then conducted in larger quantities in another section of this building. Here is installed complete equipment for producing chemicals in 60—100 lb. lots.

And still another set of installations permits making further tests in full manufacturing quantities, and under manufacturing conditions.

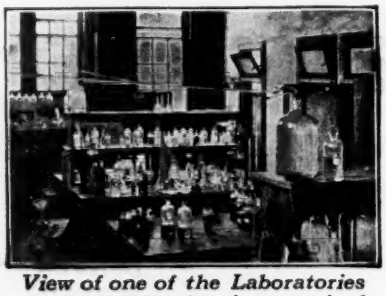
Much of the equipment has been specially designed and constructed for this work. A building of interest is the Experimental Distillery—in which have been set up full size stills for the study of economical alcohol production.

In these experimental laboratories are studied not only the most efficient and economical methods of producing chemicals, but also their widest possible application. A special effort is made to utilize every by-product to its fullest extent, and new progress is being made constantly in the science of eliminating industrial waste.

Many modern industries have derived lasting benefit from the research conducted by the staff of the U. S. Industrial Chemical Co. and through their efforts the use of alcohol and its by-products has achieved a new and greater importance in the industrial development of the nation.



Experimental Distillery with full size distilling equipment



View of one of the Laboratories where production is supervised

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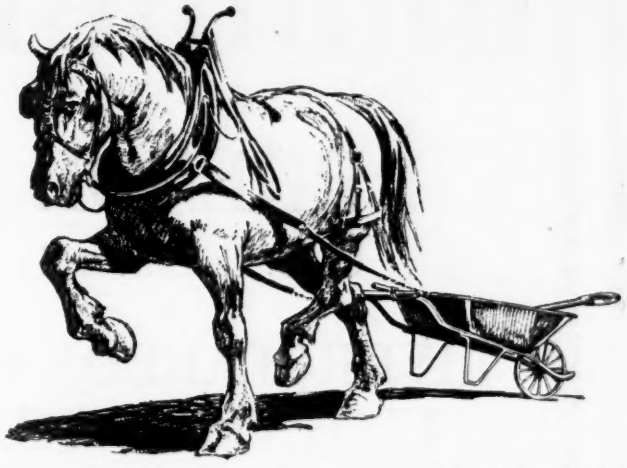
Why use horses to pull wheelbarrows?



USING a horse to pull a wheelbarrow is a ridiculous waste of power, and so is using a huge motor to run a varying number of small machines. That's the function of individual drive with the small motor.

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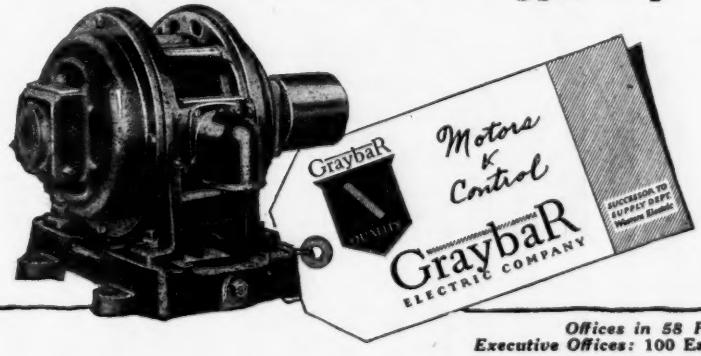

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CHEMICALS

CHEMICAL MARKETS

VOL. XIX AUGUST 19, 1926 No. 15

Wastes and Dollars

JOHN TEEPLE, did good, yeoman service last week at the Williamstown Institute of Politics in his address on "Waste Products" which brought back to solid earth the highly theoretical discussions of the Chemical Round Table. The role of chemistry in world affairs is quite important enough upon a foundation of hard facts. It needs neither academic speculations on monopolies nor frightened prophecies of our failing stocks of raw materials to cry up its pivotal place as a key industry.

BUT far more important than this practical service, Dr. Teeple's most interesting exposition of the by-products problem will do much to restore a saner conception of chemical waste.

OUR industrial revivalists have so thundered against this, our besetting economic sin that we have been almost persuaded that conservation is the only way to industrial salvation. Any chemist knows that it is chemically possible to recover much of the material that goes up the chimney, pours into the river, or piles high in dumps; and quite naturally he worships the by-product fetish with gusto. Some such process for revolutionizing this or that industry is the pet scheme of every half-baked chemical engineer. Our Patent Office is cluttered with their specifications for making the most valuable products out of valueless wastes. Chemical manufacturers are easy victims to this waste infection, and in bursts of almost fanatical enthusiasm, the most hard-headed spend good money and devote productive plant capacity to make gasoline out of garbage or extract phosphates from rabbit's whiskers. It would be cruel to mention names, but one of our best chemical minds, with two laboratory assistants, spent nearly ten months at the expense of one of our greatest chemical organizations and solved a waste disposal problem by making an important organic acid now largely imported. Another American chemical triumph! and at a plant cost just two and a third times as great as the c.i.f. price in the New York market.

TO ALL such chemical foolishness Dr. Teeple would have us apply—in advance—a dollars and cents yardstick. Sufficient demand, he points out, will raise prices to a point where it will pay someone to supply any chemical product. Unless the law steps in to stop a chemical nuisance, or unless there is at this time a tangible profit in the by-product; then, he advises, let it go to waste. To store up chemical stocks for future generations is futile, since they may not want those chemicals at all. Principal products, secondary products, by-products, and waste switch about with bewildering rapidity. But two decades ago the petroleum industry sold kerosene and threw away gasoline. The same process worked during the War for acetone is worked today for butanol, and may tomorrow be worked for hydrogen. Eternal vigilance is the price of profits in any chemical progress; and supply and demand form the only safe basis for a production program.

CHEMICALS IN 1925

An outstanding fact in the report of the Department of Commerce on the Chemical Industry in 1925, is that the average of prices of chemicals declined steadily throughout the year although it was above the average of 1924. On the other hand the average of prices of all commodities likewise declined during the same year.

That the average of prices has declined should cause no concern. As long as the various markets are well under control, and all markets are in step at the time of reductions, nothing but increased business can result from lower prices. The American secret of success has always been quantity production of uniform products at steadily lowering prices as greater consumption and higher manufacturing efficiency made reductions possible. Certainly the chemical industry should be no exception to this rule.

A normal expansion in exports and imports of all groups is recorded, although several groups failed to reach the totals of 1923. Exports and imports of industrial chemicals failed to reach 1923 figures; but they are well ahead of 1924 and doubtless will pass 1923 records, during this year. Fertilizer imports expanded rapidly and 1925 showed a sharper increase over 1924, than 1924 showed over 1923. Exports of fertilizers, on the other hand, showed only a slight increase over 1924 and are well below 1923 figures. Whether exports of fertilizers will show any marked increase in coming years is problematical, but imports will undoubtedly show a decrease due to the lower levels of ammonia prices, and the increased use of domestic material.

DENATURED ALCOHOL NO 7

On the heels of the rumor of a prospective ruling requiring greater methanol content in completely denatured alcohol formula No. 5, comes the announcement that formula No. 7 has been revoked, effective immediately, and that stocks of formula No. 6 still on hand as carry over from its discontinuance last February, must be further denatured. Formula No. 5 has already been changed once, and No. 2 was discontinued only a few weeks ago. Formulas Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5 are now the only ones available for general use and of these only formulas 1 and 5 have been moving in anything like large volumes. Both these contain methanol as the principal denaturant.

Sellers express the opinion that the demand which has been filled with other formulas, will now be turned to No. 4; but this probably has much the same weakness as was found in No. 6, and if buying of it increases to any extent, it would not be at all surprising to see an order issued for the immediate revocation of that formula as well. There is no doubt but that the Government is bent on making all completely denatured alcohol sold bootlegger-proof, and present indications are that it is to add methanol and gasolene to accomplish this purpose.

Three objections are advanced to the use of methanol as the chief ingredient of completely denatured formulas: First, methanol is a poison and cannot be removed. This is the bootlegger's argument, and since the purpose of denaturing has always been to render alcohol unfit for beverage purposes, and since methanol has been used since 1856 when Great Britain first authorized the use of methylated spirits at low tax for industrial purposes, this argument has neither chemical nor industrial standing. The second argument is that the addition of more denaturants reduces the quantity of ethyl alcohol to the gallon sold. This is a sound argument in view of present alcohol production. The third argument advanced by some producers is that they would be placed at a disadvantage with one of their big competitors who controls some 40% of the denaturing methanol output. The percentage of denaturing methanol alcohol can be increased quite easily 25%, and this increase, plus new production, which would undoubtedly come in, would seem to make this danger more apparent than real. Plainly, this question of denaturants is going to have great effects upon the alcohol market situation during the coming Autumn.

Another forward step has been taken in the direction of reaching markets by the recently announced shipment of 5,000 barrels of linseed oil in bulk from Buffalo to San Francisco via boat. Heretofore the Pacific coast has had to depend on European suppliers for its supplies or get American oil shipped overland from points in the Middle West. The first alternative has naturally meant slow delivery while the second has cost more. If more American coastal shippers can be prevailed upon to provide facilities for shipping oil in bulk, it should prove a great boon to consumers on the Pacific coast.

[*Ten Years Ago*]

(From "Drug & Chemical Markets," Aug. 16, 1916).

Electro Chemical Society, Niagara Falls, N. Y., through its president, Francis A. J. Fitzgerald, has sent a recommendation to the President, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, suggesting that the Government should provide itself with an eighteen months' supply of Chilean nitrates as part of the preparedness plan.

That there will be a very bitter fight on in the Senate when the general revenue bill is presented for argument is assured from the attitude taken by the Democratic members of the Senate who waged war on the dyestuff schedule during the party caucuses, holding that there should be no tariff measures attached thereto and demanding that dyestuffs be put upon the free list and admitted at all times free of duty.

Some of the uncertainty concerning the cargo of dyestuffs brought to this country by the German submarine Deutschland was dispelled when the first consignment reached the offices of the Cassella Color Co., 182 Front St., New York, on Tuesday. The other representatives of German color manufacturers whose names appeared among the consignees include the Geigy ter Meer Co., the Farbwerke-Hoechst Co., Badische Co., Berlin Aniline Works, and Bayer & Co. These firms received their individual consignments of the dyestuffs soon after the Cassella Color Co. had announced the receipt of the first shipment.

The Employee House Organ

as Illustrated by The Alkalite

By C. H. WHITEMAN
Editor of the Alkalite

Whether the statement "There is a reason for everything" be true or false, it certainly is true concerning employee house organs, for each one has a specific reason for existence. The large percentage of employee house organs are published to improve industrial relations between employer and employee, to increase efficiency of the worker, to reduce labor turnover, and to keep before employees some definite company policy. Others are instituted to take the place of plant bulletins, to serve as a medium for interchange of ideas and information, to assist welfare and personnel work, or to stress the necessity of safety and thereby reduce accidents. While one outstanding reason will usually be sufficient for an employer to authorize publication of an employee house organ, as a general rule it will be found that the house organ gradually develops and grows until it is serving its original purpose and absorbing all the characteristics mentioned above.

THE ALKALITE

Volume V — JULY, 1926 — Number 7

THE ALKALITE

THE ALKALITE is published monthly at Saltville, Virginia, in the interest of employees of The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.

Employees are urged to contribute, freely and frequently, articles, news items, and photographs. Suggestions or criticisms, either looking to the betterment of THE ALKALITE or to the improvement in methods or machinery used in any phase of the company's business are also requested.

Forms close the 25th of the month preceding date of issue.

C. H. WHITEMAN, Editor.
A. G. WARREN, Associate.

EDITORIALS

SACRIFICE THE PRESENT FOR THE FUTURE

An individual may be said to make progress in proportion to the degree he is willing to sacrifice the present for the future.

A successful business man says this:

"When I was in my early 'teens I remember hearing that every day of schooling was worth $5 a day.

"I have just figured it out: I spent 16 years in school, and on the basis of 200 school days a year, this would mean 3,200 school days. At $5 per day, I ought to make $16,000 more than I would if I had not attended school. Therefore, if I keep in working harness up to the age of sixty, I will have to write off this $16,000 at the rate of $400 a year.

"Of course, I might have done as well or better if I had spent only half as much time in school, but I doubt it. I think I can safely credit $400 of my annual earning capacity to my school education."

In any event, the illustration indicates what is meant by sacrificing the present for the future. Some parents, thinking only of to-day and not of the future of their children, withdraw them from school when they are very young, thus handicapping them for life.

Parents who educate their children are making great sacrifices. They forego present pleasures in order that they may pass on future benefits to their children.

A SAFE SUMMER

Now that the season for swimming and picnicking has arrived and many of us are spending our week-ends and any available hour off in the woods or down by the swimming hole, it may be well for the "jay picnickers" to stop and consider. Such picnickers are often careless, not only of their own persons, but of forest and woods, more often, however, through thoughtlessness than maliciousness.

A day spent along the river or on a picnic is very beneficial to one's health

Painful discomfort necessitating treatment in bed.
Stomach disorders.
Intestinal disorders.
Headache.
Fever.
Freckles.
Permanent tanning of skin.

"Prevention," as regards sunburn is worth far more than a "Pound of cure," and this prevention is very readily accomplished by:

(a) Thoroughly greasing the skin with cold cream before going to the beach.

(b) Wearing appropriate clothing.

(c) Keeping in the shade.

Other unpleasant after-effects of a picnic come from drinking the wrong kind of water, or eating the wrong sort of food. The "jay picnicker" seldom stops to consider if the water he is drinking is fit to drink. He drinks water about old camp sites, never thinking it may be polluted. Abandoned wells are often his watering places. One should be especially careful of drinking water on a picnic, and if in doubt he should boil it.

Picnic food should always be simple and cooked as well as it would be cooked at home. Unknown berries and mushrooms have often been the causes of poisoning.

These warnings, recently issued by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to its employees and other members of its group insurance family, might be profitable to all of us. They conclude with a thought for the picnicker who spends the night out in the open, and advise him to carry plenty of blankets and rubber sheets in case of rain.

If we all observe "a safe summer" we will be much better fitted for our jobs for the rest of the year.

The man who thinks it is his business to defeat his competitors is wrong. His competitors are not his enemies. They happen to be workers in the same field. The most efficient competitor offers the greatest inspiration to the business man who is keen enough to see that his job is to serve his public. The wise man looks upon competitors as co-operators.

We ought to be very careful how we stand up and make objections to suggestions that seem to be progressive. You may remember that Richard Henry Lee objected to the Constitution because among other things, "Many citizens will be more than 800 miles from the seat of this government."

Page of "The Alkalite" and its Editor.

The Alkalite, the employee house organ of Saltville, Va., plant of Mathieson Alkali Works, has been issued regularly for the past five years. Its purpose is best stated by quoting a portion of the notice of publication which appears each month on the editorial page:

"The Alkalite is published monthly at Saltville, Virginia, in the interest of employees of The Mathieson Alkali Works, Inc.

"Employees are urged to contribute freely and frequently, articles, news items, and photographs. Suggestions or criticisms, either looking to the betterment of The Alkalite or to the improvement in methods or machinery used in any phase of the company's business are also requested."

"Published in the interest of employees" should be qualified by first admitting that there are very few corporations willing to issue an employee publication unless it will result in bringing about some saving or condition necessary or desirable for the proper conduct of its business. Every executive realizes that no matter how many mechanical devices there may be in use, it still requires the human element to manage and operate them properly, and unless employees are 100 per cent for the success of the organization and unless there is the necessary co-operation between employer and employee, a successful operation cannot be anticipated. It is also realized that everything done in the interest of employees reacts to the interest of the employer; and the most important function of the employee house organ is to keep before employees at all times the numerous things the employer is doing for them. For the editor of an employee house organ this phase of his work is the most interesting. He is both on the "inside" and "outside." The company policy becomes a part of him. He has a definite goal ahead and definite results to accomplish.

In the case of The Alkalite the work of the editor is made comparatively easy by the liberal policy now being pursued by Mathieson Alkali Works in caring for and rewarding employees for faithful, continuous, and efficient service. A partial reorganization some years ago brought to the company a number of self-made men; men who had worked through the ranks; and it was only natural that their aim would be not only to bring stockholders a just return on money invested—but to

build up a local, strong, and efficient organization. In a short time both goals were accomplished, dividends have been resumed, and the organization is second to none in loyalty to its company. Briefly, the balance of this article will point out the scope of activities covered by The Alkalite and its work within the organization.

First in importance in employer-employee relationship is our "service check" system of bonus payments which was established in 1923. Employees are paid the same hourly rates as are paid by other local industries, in some cases higher rates. Based on efficiency of the plant operation for an entire month, on the 10th of the following month employees are paid an additional bonus, based on their previous month's earnings, which bonus fluctuates from month to month. The first payment was 10 per cent, and no payment has been below this amount, but during 1926 this payment has averaged almost 20 per cent. In other words, if an employee earned $125.00 during the month of May and the May efficiency reached the point where 20 per cent bonus could be given on the 10th of the following month, June, he would receive an additional $25.00. In this connection The Alkalite continually points out the benefits to be derived from this method of payment, for it is obvious that the bonus brings one extra payday a month. Periodic articles pertaining to saving for the future appear in The Alkalite; and we endeavor to have our employees save their entire bonus. Whether or not we have been successful might be judged from the fact that in our immediate community we have about 1,000 families, while our two banks have almost 900 savings accounts.

Each month an article is published pertaining to group insurance. Some time ago the company presented each employee with a policy ranging from $500.00 to $1,000.00, depending upon length of service. It is natural for an employee to take his policy home and forget it; forget that it is being renewed each year; and forget that it is protecting his family and protecting himself in case of total disability. The company believes in life insurance and the monthly article pertaining to group insurance usually points out, in an interesting way, the advisability of employees purchasing enough life insurance to adequately protect their loved ones.

Suggestion contests receive their full share of space. One of the more recent contests resulted in bringing one suggestion from each four employees. Many were of a minor nature or involved too large an expenditure for the saving to be accomplished; but no less than 50 valuable suggestions were received, some of which have already gone into effect and which will save thousands of dollars annually. Employees receive adequate cash prizes for suggestions that are accepted, whether submitted in a regular contest or through one of the several "suggestion boxes" which occupy prominent places throughout the plant. The employee who submits suggestions from time to time is carefully watched, helped, and encouraged.

A full column is devoted to the Employees' Mutual Benefit Association. Membership is not compulsory, but at the present time 98 per cent of employees are members. The Association has been very successful and has been in operation about ten years. While the dues are low and the benefits high, the Association has built up a surplus of over $20,000.00. Until 1925 the company made an annual contribution of $5,000.00 to the Association, but this is no longer necessary and this amount is being diverted to other uses. The protection offered by the Association is continually pointed out, and during the past few months more than 100 new members have been secured through articles in The Alkalite.

Another feature of employee protection is that afforded by the company staff of physicians and nurses, and the modern company-operated hospital for employees at all times and it is often pointed out that if fee and in return receives free medical attention for himself and family. This, of course, is kept before employees at all tmes and it is often pointed out that if there were no doctor association, based on regular fees, two yearly visits by physicians would cost more than dues for the entire year.

The Alkalite also sponsors all athletics in the plant. Some sport is always in season and it is endeavored to have sports so diversified that both young and old employees may participate. There is a great deal of interest in indoor baseball and horseshoe pitching, while bowling occupies the limelight in winter. Departmental competition is encouraged and at least one team in each sport is composed of executives and department heads, which brings all departments closer together. Considerable space is devoted to athletics, and in addition to giving results of games, averages, and standings, there is always an announcement of some special prize or prizes donated by the company.

In a column subjected "Let's Get Acquainted" each month one of the veteran employees is introduced. In a large organization it often happens that many who have contributed more than their share toward the success of the company during the best years of their life are forgotten when they become old; this through no fault of present officials but due to changes in organization, incomplete employment records, illness, or other causes. These men are carefully sought, interviewed, photographed, and a short sketch of their employment with the company is published. This column, more than any other, is looked forward to by employees. They are interested in knowing about outstanding plant characters; while the employee whose service record is sketched and whose picture is published has the feeling that his work has been a success and that his company appreciates the part he has played in its success.

From the growth of raw materials through all stages of manufacture until it becomes soda ash, bicarbonate of soda, and caustic soda, lies a wealth of material for good articles; and recently a plan has been inaugurated of taking our employees through our entire operation. Articles pertaining to the main raw materials, limestone and salt, have already appeared. These operations are located quite a distance from our plant and consequently are seldom, if ever, visited by employees. They see the stone as a finished product going into the kilns, but they have no idea of the manner in which it was quarried, washed, crushed, screened and transported. The same is true of salt. How are the wells drilled? How is the salt dissolved? How is the dissolved salt (brine) pumped to the surface from a depth of several thousand feet, thence to the plant? Practically every employee is anxious to know as much as possible about the product he is helping to manufacture. Years and years would be required to work through the various steps in the process, so these articles are not only giving the employees information they desire but they are educational and helpful as well. When this series of articles is completed, employees will have a clear and understandable picture of the entire operation.

While the publication is small and necessarily must be written in a brief way, it is endeavored to cover a great deal of territory; especially in recognizing out-

(Continued on page 647)

How the Friction Bill May be Reduced

Friction causes losses in all manufacturing operations. A thorough understanding of the causes of friction and of the way to reduce its effects to a minimum is of extreme importance. A thorough understanding of the many tests commonly used made on various lubricants to determine their quality, is vital for intelligent buying. —*The Editors*

SOMEONE has said that just as the friction between a match and its box kindles the fire in the power plant, so, also the friction between a journal and its bearings may lead to a very costly "shut down" in the same plant. Just how enormous a tax we pay to friction is indicated by a statement made some years ago, in a well-known work on lubrication, that, of the coal used to generate a boiler horsepower, from 40 per cent to 80 per cent is used to overcome friction.

Unquestionably, improvements in the quality of lubricants, and of bearings; a better understanding of the basic prnciples of lubrication, and a more widespread recognition of the need of adapting lubricants to operating conditions, rather than to the particular type of machine for which they are used, have very greatly reduced this coal-to-horsepower ratio; nevertheless, there is still a big opportunity for cutting operating costs in the average factory by reducing friction losses.

As has already been indicated, no logical selection of a lubricant can be made without an adequate, accurate knowledge of the conditions that it must meet, such as, the temperature to which it will be exposed, whether or not it will come in contact with moisture; whether the pressure on the bearings is light, medium or heavy; whether the sliding or rotating speed is slow, moderate or rapid, etc.

When these conditions have been carefully determined, it is only necessary to put them in possession of your oil dealer, to secure a suitable oil for practically any operating conditions. This fact has made specifications of lubricating oils of greatly lessened importance. It still remains true, though, that the safest basis for the purchase of any material, is a knowledge of the means of detecting those particular properties on which the usefulness of the material depends. In other words, there must be the ability to discriminate between useful and useless tests. The inability to exercise such discrimination is responsible for the continuance, in many lubrication specifications, of tests, that have very little significance.

A striking example of this, is the so-called "gravity" test, which really indicates little more than the character of the "crude" (petroleum) from which the lubricant was made. Nevertheless, this test is still an outstanding feature of many lubricant specifications. The gravity test is the only practically valueless routine test, but, whether other tests would have any considerable value, would depend on whether actual operating conditions were duly considered in making them.

For instance, to determine whether a lubricant flashed at 350° or 375°, or whether its cold point was zero or minus 20°, would have but little value, if in actual use the lubricant was never exposed to a temperature approximating these.

If, on the other hand, the lubricant were to be used in a factory producing very inflammable material, or in the lubrication of an ice machine, or taxi exposed to zero or sub-zero temperatures, these tests would be valuable. The flash test would also indicate the amount of loss of lubricant in use, through evaporation of some volatile component. An abnormally low flash would in many cases result in increased consumption, and an undesirable increase in viscosity.

Why Viscosity Tests Are of Such Importance

The whole plan and purpose of the use of lubricants requires that we interpose between the surfaces of two bodies, which slide or roll over each other, another material whose particles would move, in this manner, with greater ease than the particles of the first two.

It seems clear, from this, that the most desirable property of a lubricant would be just enough "body" to prevent actual contact between the lubricated surfaces, and, at the same time, permit maximum freedom of movement among the particles of the lubricant itself. Consequently, what is technically the "viscosity" (body) of a lubricant is of predominant importance, and the viscosity test is an indispensable one.

In general terms, the best lubricant for any purpose, is the one that at the working temperature has just enough body, or viscosity to allow its own particles to move over one another with maximum ease, and, at the same time, prevent the least contact between the lubricated surfaces.

The importance of knowing the viscosity at the actual working temperature, can not be unduly emphasized. Many oils with viscosities practically identical at room temperature, differ widely at higher ones. It is, accordingly, perfectly possible to use an oil whose viscosity is such as to increase rather than diminish friction.

The Sources of Lubricating Oils And Their Differences

Lubricating oils come from

(1) animal or vegetable materials;

(2) from petroleum (erroneously called "mineral oils");

(3) from a mixture of both.

The advantages and disadvantages of these classes are:

A: Animal and vegetable ("fatty" or "saponifiable") oils:

Advantages: Decrease less slowly in viscosity with increasing temperature; greater adhesiveness; more uni-

form in the constancy of all its numerous properties.

Disadvantages: Decomposition products are more injurious; cannot be recovered after first use; more costly; inadequate supply.

B: Petroleum ("mineral") oils:

Advantages: More stable under use; can be recovered and re-used; relatively cheap; adequate supply.

Disadvantages: Decrease rapidly in viscosity with increasing temperature; less adhesiveness; composition depends largely on details of manufacture.

The outstanding advantages of petroleum oils (resulting in their being used in vastly greater volume than are the saponifiable oils) are their cheapness, their stability under use, and their availability for re-use after recovery and purification.

The Number of Oils Needed

The number of oils needed in the average factory will depend to a considerable extent on the kind of plant. The necessary range in viscosity values (at 100 F) would be from 140 to 500 Saybolt Viscosimeter for paraffin-base oils, and from 170 to 700 in the case of asphalt-base oils.

Viscosities ranging from the lower limits up to 200 or 300, say, would be satisfactory for dynamos, turbines, and light or medium motors, while the higher ranges up to 700 or 750 would be suitable for main engines, with forced feed, very heavy turbines and motors, and for Diesel engines, air compressors, etc. According to C. W. Stratford, lubrication engineer, in the case of light motor oils a viscosity of about 180 (100 F) will give a maximum horsepower with a minimum fuel consumption, but oils of a higher viscosity, up to 300, would come nearer meeting most motor needs, were it not for the greater tendency of the more viscous oils to form carbon deposits.

It cannot be overstressed that it is not so much the type of machine, as it is the conditions under which the oil is to be used that must be especially considered in selecting a lubricating oil for a particular use. Of course, the mere fact that an oil exhibits proper physical constants is by no means assurance that it will give satisfactory service; that will depend also on the proper refinement of the oil, ensuring freedom from undesirable impurities—such as residual purifying acid or alkali, asphalt-like material—and will also depend to a tremendous extent on proper care in its use; for all lubricating troubles do not by any means originate in poor lubricants, but, probably, more frequently in the careless use of good ones on poorly designed or dirty bearings, or in the use of an inadequate amount of lubricant.

A new element making possible much lighter storage batteries has been discovered in Austria, according to an announcement by a Vienna engineer, Gunther Polich, a member of the Polytechnical School staff. Beside the statement that the new element is one-fifth the weight of lead and surpasses lead accumulators in both capacity and power, the discoverer declines to describe it. Scientists who have examined the discovery, believe it will prove of great advantage in the radio industry and for use in electric installations in automobiles. It also increases the possibilities of electric automobiles, as it enables the carrying of much energy with small weight.

In comparing the causes of the rancidity of crude fats with those of margarine, it was pointed out in Seife, volume 11, pages 50-51; 66 to 67, that while the fats will become rancid under the action of light, air and water, margarine will become rancid mainly by the action of micro-organisms.

Dyeing Birch into Mahogany

SINCE it will increase the demand for certain kinds of chemicals and dyes, the news from Machias, Me., that trees have been turned from their natural colors to yellow, orange, blue and lavender at will, is interesting. This is accomplished by injecting certain dyes by a secret process by Fritz von Behr, a German scientist, assisted by Gerald Wheeler and Carl Switzer, two University of Maine students.

According to Von Behr, the dyes neither kill nor injure the trees, and have a tendency to harden the wood. "It is a comparatively simple process," said Von Behr, "and we think we have convinced folks around here that we can dye trees. In the near future we are going to experiment with some larger trees, merely to convince people that there is no limit to this thing. We begin by boring five or six holes at the base of the trunk. This is to create a reservoir for the dye. Into two of the holes we put gas jet plugs. We use ordinary garbage cans, suspended in the trees as dye reservoirs. The dye flows down into the trunk, the sap takes it up through the tree and in two days on the smaller trees and about four days in the larger trees, the process is completed.

Von Behr claims that with the dyeing process, beech can be made into rosewood and yellow birch can be made into mahogany. In both instances they have defied detection by expert lumbermen. Alfred Ames, a lumberman in Machias, is much interested in the new process and says that it appears to him that a use will be found for hardwoods from that section that have been a drug on the market. "It is simply a question now of how much it will cost to dye the wood," said Mr. Ames. "If the cost is not too great, we shall start in a short time dyeing trees on an extensive scale and put the dyed lumber on the market."

[*Foreign Trade Opportunities*]

Chemicals	21220	Alexandria, Egypt — Agency
Chemicals, industrial	21209	Riga, Latvia — Agency
Chemicals, industrial	21232	Buenos Aires, Argentina. Agency
Chemicals for textile industry	21197	Frankfort, Germany — Purchase
Fertilizers and indigo	21256	Bangkok, Siam — Agency
Paints	21251	Habana, Cuba — Agency
Rosin and turpentine	21196	Amsterdam, Netherlands. Agency
Rosin and turpentine	21193	Hamburg, Germany — Agency
Rosin, turpentine, and other naval stores	21190	Hamburg, Germany — Agency
Silicon carbide	21194	Offenbach, Germany — Purchase
Chemicals, heavy	21269	Manzanillo, Cuba — Purchase and Agency
Colors, dry	21333	Delhi, India — Purchase
Creosote	21317	Caracas, Venezuela — Purchase
Insecticides (moth exterminators)	21316	Naples, Italy — Purchase and agency
Paints	21334	Wellington, New Zealand — Agency
Paints and varnishes	21333	Delhi, India — Purchase
Soda, caustic	21307	London, England — Purchase
Chemicals	21382	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Purchase
Chemicals	21399	Malaga, Spain — Purchase
Chemicals, heavy and fine, and essential oils	21391	Calcutta, India — Purchase
Pyroxylin plastic	21394	Altenburg, Germany — Purchase
Rosin	21351	Victoria, Brazil — Purchase and agency
Rosin	21392	Madura, India — Purchase
Rosin and turpentine	21377	Vienna, Austria — Agency
Soda, bicarbonate, medicinal	21393	Shanghai, China — Purchase
Soda, caustic	21354	Victoria, Brazil — Purchase and agency
Varnishes, lacquers, and plating materials for metals and wood	21399	Malaga, Spain — Purchase
Drugs	21391	Calcutta, India — Do
Toilet accessories and pharmaceutical preparations	21451	Stockholm, Sweden — Purchase and agency

Will Methanol Prices Go Higher?

The Curtailment of Production, due to the Synthetic Threat, and the Possibility of an Increased Consumption of a Million Gallons in Denaturing Formulas Have in Thirty Days Completely Changed the Methanol Position.

A MONTH ago denaturing grade of methanol was selling in a weakly routine market at nominal quotations of 55c a gallon in tank cars. It was no secret that at least two of the six refiners were unquoting the open schedule and that as low as 51c could be done.

Today all refiners are firm at 65c a gallon in tanks, 68c in drums by the carlot, and 70c in drums in less than car shipments. Demand is quite active, and refiners are refusing to cover denaturing consumers for requirements over the balance of 1926 at current quotations.

Within thirty days the methanol market has fundamentally changed from weakness to strength, despite the sharpest price advance since the first imports of the German synthetic product a year and a half ago. The stimulating cause of this reversal in the market position is obvious, and it is timely to consider the statistical position of methanol in order to judge what the future price course is most apt to be during the season when the normal demand for the denaturing grade is at its best.

Why Production Was Cut

The sudden appearance of synthetic methanol in 1925 completely upset the calculations of our wood distillers. During that year 508,409 gallons were imported, while our exports dropped from an average of over a million gallons to 408,185. This double-barreled shot threw our market into confusion, and the producers, in consternation, immediately curtailed production, for the synthetic material was sold here at 45c a gallon, or considerably less than the cost of refining American pure grade with which it was in direct competition. Their acetate of lime market, which in 1925 amounted to $4,763,403, was seriously threatened, also on two sides; by acetone, produced as a by-product in the growing manufacture of butanol, and by acetic acid made from calcium carbide. Although the direst prophecies have not been fulfilled, nevertheless the future looks gloomy enough. Only inconsiderable quantities of synthetic methanol have been shipped to us from Germany this year. This has been imported by consumers and so has not directly affected open market stocks. Notwithstanding this, the German threat is still good, for nobody doubts but that the synthetic product can undersell our pure methanol. Moreover, from the wood distiller's point of view, the situation as regards acetate of lime has not improved, so they have only denaturing methanol and charcoal left comparatively free from dangerous competition. Their charcoal sales have always been their greatest source of revenue—a fact the chemical consumer is apt to overlook—and in 1925 totalled $8,601,923, or almost as much as the income from the sale of methanol and acetate of lime combined.

The Basic Price Factors

Future methanol prices hinge upon two factors. Supply is going to be dependent upon the curtailment of production induced by the chemical developments of the past eighteen months. Demand will be predicated largely upon the denaturing regulations of the Prohibition Bureau, which require the use of the natural methanol. This use accounted for something over a million gallons in 1925, or something less than a quarter of our total output of refined methanol of all grades. Based on the normal growth of this market, chiefly in Formula 5, used largely in anti-freezing mixtures, the consumption this year could be estimated to be a million and a third gallons. But the enforcement officials have been rather strenuously revising upwards the denaturing formulas, and they have shown a distinct liking for methanol as the main denaturant in the so-called "completely denatured formulas" for industrial purposes. The actual curtailment of stocks, as indicated above, and the prospective increased denaturing demand have created the present market situation.

Effects of Curtailment

Just how much have our wood distillers cut down their output?

The capital statistics which the industry supplies to the Department of Commerce partly answer this leading question. In June our production of crude was 540,076 gallons, against 587,271 gallons in the same month of 1925. All this year production has been dropping. June was low point of the year: May produced 643,476 and April, 709,051 gallons. However, the total production of the first six months of this year is 3,949,133 gallons of crude against 3,843,580 for the same period of 1925.

It is necessary, however, to dig beneath these figures of current production in order to learn whether a markedly greater demand for denaturing would call forth adequate supplies. For this purpose, CHEMICAL MARKETS has made a special survey of the producing field.

Of the 74 crude distillers listed in the 1923 Census of Industries, 3 went out of the business in 1925, and in the recent compilation of the chemical trade directory published in our "Guide Book," now in the press, 6 others definitely reported that they have permanently closed their plants. Two of the largest refiners, who are in close touch with the crude producers, report in effect that about two-thirds of them are running at present and that "ten or a dozen" have dismantled their plants. This confirms our direct information. Apparently, although there has been a stepping down of production, there has, as yet, been little reduction in our plant capacity.

Wood Stocks Diminishing

All six of the refiners are still intact, though one plant is closed for lack of crude and at least one other has been virtually inactive till the recent price stimulation. All reports indicate that the price advances of the past month have already had the effect of increasing production, mainly among the plants that were running thirty days ago.

To arrive at an estimate of future supplies one must

consider the stocks of wood on hand. In the Michigan and Wisconsin districts the wood distilled is principally by-product scrap of lumbering operations; but half of the methanol is produced in the New York, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee areas where the wood is cut directly for the stills. Reports all agree that whatever has been the scope of distilling operations, cutting was virtually abandoned, and the following statement is extremely significant in view of the fact that the best practice is to use two year old wood in the stills. One large crude producer, who shipped to the refineries heavily the first four months of this year, summed up his own situation (which may be regarded as typical) by saying, "We are using up the cordage piled up, for the wood is now two years old and will be virtually a loss if we do not distill it this season; but we are not cutting for future stocks."

Denaturing Demands

While there is no doubt that our crude output has been slowly dwindling, and with the curtailment of wood cutting, would be more seriously reduced a year from now, nevertheless the existing stock of refined on hand at the first of July, 512,606 against 672,061 a year previous, is hardly sufficient to sustain so firmly the recent price advances, if it were not for the psychological effects of the recent acts of the Prohibition officials. They have indicated plainly that they intend to check the "cooking" of denatured alcohol for beverage purposes by increasing the denaturants. For this purpose they obviously favor methanol, and with good reason, since it is all but impossible to remove it by redistillation. They have forbidden the use of C. D. No. 2 and C. D. No. 7. They have strengthened the denaturants in C. D. No. 1 and C. D. No. 5. Most significant of all, they have proposed doubling the amount of methanol in No. 5. It was this proposal that set the stage for the recent price advances. Their suggestion has called forth strong protests.

If the methanol content of all formulas were doubled, as has been tentatively proposed for Formula No. 5, it would double the consumption of methanol upon the present basis without any increase in the sale of these grades. One effect would, of course, be to reduce the consumption of alcohol in industry by a million gallons. In view of the fact that we already have an ample production of alcohol, this curtailment of alcohol sales would undoubtedly affect the market, and this may well be a matter of concern to the alcohol producers. They also have pointed out in their protests to the Prohibition officials that one of their number, and an active competitor, is a company, a subsidiary of which is the largest refiner of crude methanol. This, the other alcohol producers feel, gives that company, at the least, an unfair advantage. It is not generally believed, however, that this would be serious, since the company in question controls, according to various estimates, only from 40% to 50% of the crude and its refinery is working on virtually the same contract with the crude producers as are all other refiners of methanol.

Crude Producers Object

The basis of this contract is a price of 77c for the refined grade, at which price 50c a gallon is paid for the 82% crude. For every cent or fraction thereof above the average price of the refined, the refiner pays three-quarters of a cent additional and for every cent below he pays eight-tenths of a cent less. The greater profit to the refiner in the higher prices is agreed upon in order to cover the increased cost of doing high-priced business, extra insurance, etc. In most cases the refiners supply tank car service and storage at their refineries for the crude, upon which they pay the insurance

(Continued on page 648)

New Synthetic Fertilizer

A new Italian chemical fertilizer, called "Kaliuzoto" containing nitrogen, potash and organic substances has been extensively advertised and discussed in Italian agricultural and chemical papers. Kaliuzoto is manufactured from residual molasses, which is known to contain potash salts. General practice in the Italian molasses distilling industry is to concentrate the residue of molasses and burn organic matter, leaving an ash rich in potash. Over 6,500 tons of this ash was exported from Italy in 1925. The manufacturing process is patented by its inventor Dr. E. Cerasoli of Arpino. It is reported to be extremely simple. Diatomaceous earth, or keiselguhr is allowed to absorb residual molasses of 32°-36° Brix until the consistency of the mass becomes almost solid. The fertilizer thus obtained is in the form of a granular, friable powder, not unlike superphosphate in appearance. It is stated that the porous silica which is obtained as a residue when leucite is decomposed by the action of hydrochloric acid by the Blanc process, also readily absorbs the residual molasses and thus offers an opportunity of utilizing a by-product of that industry. Italy produces about 350,000 tons of beet sugar during a normal season, and if the entire production of molasses be distilled, an available supply of about 12,000 tons of residual molasses should be obtained. If porous silica derived from leucite be used as a carrier, it is claimed that the fertilizer obtained contains 1.1 per cent nitrogen, 4.42 per cent potash, 0.35 per cent phosphorous anhydride and more than 20 per cent of organic matter. The latter decomposes in the earth, having more or less the same action as stable manure. It is stated that Kaliuzoto has given satisfactory results in the practical experiments that have been made.

A basic patent has been granted to Henry Walter Carr, a chemical engineer of San Francisco, for a new type of industrial vacuum tube furnace. The inventor was formerly president of the Inyo Chemical Company and is the discoverer of the Deep Springs potash deposits. Negotiations are under way for the use of the new furnace in the reduction of quicksilver, zinc and potash.

Who's Who in the Chemical Industry

Howard L. Poffenberger, Salesman, Smith, Kline & French Co., 39 N. 19th St., Harrisburg, Pa., was born at St. James, Md., Oct. 1, 1889. He was educated at St. James' School and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, receiving his P. D. in 1912. He married Grace G. Horner at Philadelphia, Pa., May 24, 1912. There is one daughter, Jean. Mr. Poffenberger has been connected with Smith, Kline & French Co. since he began his business career in 1913. He is a member of the Harrisburg Kiwanis Club and Phi Theta Sigma Fraternity. His hobbies are dogs, hunting and fishing.

George A. Dieterle, treasurer, Federal Products Co., Born: Cincinnati, Aug. 29, 1883. Married: Elsa W. Fischer, Cincinnati, Nov. 11, 1908. Children: One daughter. Education: Univ. of Pa., B. S. in chem., 1906. Business: Formerly sec., Union Distilling Co. Public service: Director in following: Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati Rotary Club, Western Bank & Trust Co., Orpheus Club, Cincinnati. Member: Cincinnati Club, Maketewah Country Club, Phi Delta Theta Fraternity, Scottish Rite Mason Shrine.

[News and Markets Section]

Chemistry Invades Institute of Politics

Sir James Irvine's Lectures a Feature of the Williamstown Gathering—Teeple on Wastes and By-Products Starts Warm Discussion—Round Table Discussions of Secondary Metals, Synthetics, Waste and By-Products, Mineral Resources

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

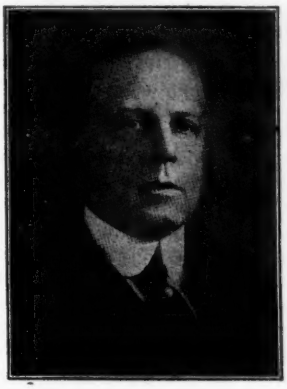
Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 16 — Chemistry's peaceful penetration of the Institute of Politics, as Harrison E. Howe, who is conducting the Chemical Round Table, describes the meeting of chemists here, has continued during the second week of the conferences.

H. E. HOWE

Of the general lecture courses on a wide variety of subjects the outstanding success goes to Sir James Irvine, whose series of evening lectures before all groups of the conference is telling the place of chemistry in the world today. In his opening lecture, using the breakfast table as a familiar example, he pointed out in graphic and fascinating style the universal importance of chemistry. In his second and third lectures he has developed historically the thought that chemistry is always ahead of civilization and that the purely scientific discoveries of the chemist not only ante-date their industrial application, but have repeatedly changed the entire application of our productive activities.

Two round tables are of particular chemical interest—those on Chemistry in World Affairs conducted by Mr. Howe and on mineral resources and their political relations, conducted by Charles H. MacDowell, President of the Armour Fertilizer Works and Dr. Charles K. Leith of the University of Wisconsin.

The Chemistry Round Table has discussed, under the leadership of Professor Adams of Northwestern University, the replacement of natural products by synthetics, and the place which secondary metals, recovered after use for further in-



C. H. MCDOWELL

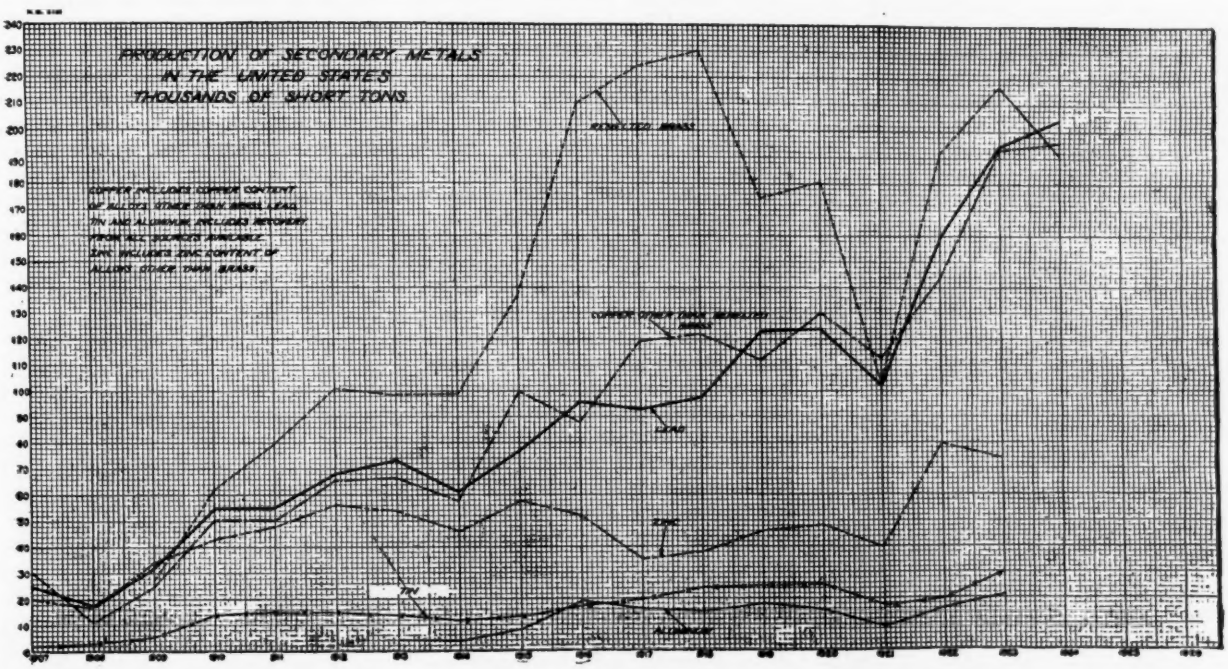


Chart Presented at the Institute Showing Recovery of By-Product Metals

dustrial purposes, serve in our failing supply of many of the minerals. The problem of wastes and by-products was discussed by Dr. John E. Teeple. Dr. Teeple's address has, so far, been the outstanding event of the Chemical Round Tables, for he presented vigorously the point of view that waste, unless recovered at a profit under existing market conditions or compelled by law should not be of serious industrial concern. Dr. Teeple said in part:

"The distinction between a plant product and a plant waste is merely a question of proper sale. We stress this distinction because our point of view at the moment is the manufacturer's. Whatever he sells to advantage is a product and what he doesn't is a waste.

"We regard a by-product as a secondary product of manufacture made from material which would otherwise be waste, i. e., unsold or improperly sold. It is our function here to see to what extent waste may properly serve as a source of raw material for products and by-products. This field has always been an intriguing one. The idea of using a waste as raw material and hence getting it without cost, or nearly so, is tremendously attractive and too often the fact that a product can be made from a waste is taken as proof that it can be made and sold profitably. This word of caution does not mean that wastes should not be investigated or that they may not often serve as a profitable source of raw material; it is simply intended to indicate that few fields of work are so treacherous, few investigations should be made so thoroughly, and few projects should receive such careful economic study as these. You may discuss with a competent manufacturer the production of any primary product from raw materials that he buys in the usual manner, and expect thoughtful and careful consideration, but when you propose to make by-products from some material at present a waste, his normal inhibitions seem to disappear, and even very incompetent men can obtain a hearing and get the privilege of spending his money.

"What underlying causes produce the transformation of wastes into by-products? In general we may divide these causes or methods into four groups, which are. (1) legal action, (2) special demand, (3) sporadic efforts, (4) direct investigation.

"Legal Action: An acquaintance of mine calls this chemical progress by injunction. We must remember that many waste products are sources of pollution. Hence Government often steps in and says 'Thou shalt not.' When this happens, or frequently when he sees it coming long before it happens, the manufacturer arranges to stop his polluting. He must invest, often heavily, in plant and add hundreds or thousands of dollars to his daily expense to dispose of the waste in a way that will not offend Government. All this investment and expense serves no useful purpose so far as he is concerned: it is simply a tax assessed for the privilege of continuing to do business, consequently he makes strenuous efforts to see if there is not some way by which he can make other products while disposing of his waste, and so recoup at least a part of the added expense.

"Special Demand: Sixty or seventy years ago the special demand for a good illuminating oil was a large factor in the rapid development of the petroleum industry. Kerosene for a time was its most important product. Gasoline was a "weak sister." Too dangerous to run to waste, it was excluded from the kerosene barrel by law. But kerosene lost its brilliancy, while on the other hand the advent of the internal combustion engine created a special and increasing demand for gasoline and made it the backbone of the industry.

"The War gave an excellent object lesson in the force of special demand. Acetone was formerly a not too important product of the wood distilling industry. Suddenly the demand far exceeded possibility of supply from former sources, and we find it being made from industrial alcohol, from synthetic acetic acid, from fermentation of grain and from soda pulp waste. Toluol was needed, and toluol recovery plants were installed faster than seemed possible. Potash was needed, and potash manufacture or recovery increased from practically nothing to one-fourth of our needs within two years. The list could be extended indefinitely but the whole picture of the effect of special demand is so fresh in our minds that further illustration is hardly necessary. Unfortunately, however war-babies rarely grow up, and they leave comparatively little permanent impression on industry as a whole.

"Sporadic Efforts: This group of causes or modes of progress from waste to raw material is the noisiest and most spectacular but least effective of any. Some 25 or 30 years ago a vigorous agitation began re-

(Continued on page 613)

DENATURED ALCOHOL NO. 7

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Aug. 17—Completely denatured alcohol Formula No. 7 has been revoked, effective at once. All completely denatured alcohol Formula No. 7 in the hands of denaturers on the effective date of this decision is to be compounded further by the addition thereto of one-half gallon of approved gasoline to each 100 gallons. All completely denatured alcohol Formula No. 6, revoked February 1, 1926, now in the hands of denaturers, is to be likewise compounded further by the addition thereto of one-half gallon of approved gasoline to each 100 gallons.

William (Borax Bill) Wilson died suddenly at his home at Los Angeles, Aug. 8, from acute indigestion. He was 70 years of age. He first won attention and got his nickname when he drove a twenty-mule team from San Francisco to Bangor, Me., to advertise the product of F. M. Smith, who discovered vast deposits of borax in Death Valley.

Southern States Phosphate & Fertilizer Co., Augusta, Ga., at their recent annual meeting, elected the following officers: Isaac W. Read, president; J. H. Brawner, first vice-president; J. A. Baggs, second vice-president; J. T. Cleckley, secretary and treasurer. All the officers are members of the board and Mr. Baggs continues sales manager of the company.

Production of metallic bismuth in bars, residues and export ores from the Aramayo mines, Bolivia, during 1925 was 182,361 kilos, against 210,731 kilos in 1924. The company reports large sales at low prices during the first three months of this year.

West Coast Fertilizer Co., Tampa, Fla., has made recently the first shipment from their new plant, which replaces the one destroyed by fire November last year. The plant when completed, will have a capacity of 400 tons per day.

Andrews Lead Co., Long Island City, N. Y., have been granted a drawback on litharge manufactured by them with the use of imported lead.

Maj. Charles W. Mason, Chem. Warfare Service, has been transferred to Infantry; from Omaha, Neb., to Fort Eustis, Va.

Foreign Trade Up 7% in First Half Year

Movement of Industrial Chemicals in Both Directions Shows Improvement —Exports Calcium Carbide, Glycerin, Copper Sulfate, Fall While Imports Gain—Exports Naval Stores, Gums and Resins Gain 13%— Imports Chinawood Oil Drop—Little Change Noted in Coal-Tar Products—Pigments, Paints, Varnishes Exports Increase One-Tenth —Exports Fertilizer Materials One-Fourth Imports

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Aug. 16—Both the exports and the imports of chemicals and allied products showed gains during the first six months of 1926, the former 7 per cent having increased from an aggregate value of $79,172,000 in January-June, 1925, period, to $84,491,000 in January-June 1926 period, and the latter 2 per cent from $114,268,000 to $116,602,000. The exports during this period were but three-quarters as much as the imports, says the Chemical Division of the Department of Commerce in discussing the chemical import and export trade for the first six months of 1926. The report continues: "Whereas the exports of $44,523,000 for the second quarter of 1926 were in excess of the exports for the first quarter the opposite was true for the imports of $48,257,000 worth in the second quarter. June exports of $15,347,000 were the highest of any single month of the year while imports of $11,839,000 were the smallest.

There were no marked fluctuations in the outward movement of chemicals while in the inward movement an 8 per cent loss in fertilizers and a 25 per cent gain in industrial chemicals were made. The loss in fertilizers was primarily due to the unusually small amounts of sodium nitrate entering the country, while the increase in industrial chemicals was largely accounted for by the amounts of glycerin and iodine coming into the country.

Greater activity was evident in both outgoing and incoming shipments of industrial chemicals with imports of $13,684,000, $1,770,000 below exports of $15,454,000. But a few chemicals actually made gains during the first six months of 1926 as compared with 1925, the improvements of 10 per cent in the sodas and sodium compounds being mainly responsible for the 8 per cent increase in exports of the group. Whereas the exports of calcium carbide, glycerin, and copper sulfate were on the minus side, the imports were on the plus side. The figures for the leading chemicals entering into the trade for the current six months were as shown.

The naval stores, gums and resins group counted for one-fifth of both exports and imports with the former aggregating $15,100,000 during the first six months of 1926, 13 per cent above the corresponding period of 1925, and the imports of $19,341,500, 21 per cent more.

A continued high price for rosin characterized the trade in this commodity, the total shipments for the period having been 503,000 barrels valued at $10,796,000, as compared with 590,200 barrels, valued at $7,865,700 in the corresponding period of 1925. Foreign sales of spirits of turpentine were one-quarter less than those during the first six months of last year, while those of wood turpentine amounting to 353,300 gallons, valued at $270,000 were half as much again.

Over one-half of the total imports or 50,962,000 pounds, valued at $11,198,000, was comprised of varnish gums, with receipts of shellac, the outstanding commodity surpassing those of the preceding year by 26 per cent in values, but 68 per cent in quantities, figures for the period having reached 15,372,000 pounds, worth $6,340,000.

Less than two-thirds as much Chinawood oil entered the United States the first six months of the current year as last or 34,027,000 pounds, valued at $3,633,200.

The difference in the total exports of coal-tar products was slight, but one per cent decline to $5,390,000 worth for the current half year, although there were noticeable shifts in the commodities, benzol showing a large gain in values and dyes and stains a falling off, 19 per cent in values but 6 per cent in quantities.

The exports of $2,857,000 (11,741,000 pounds) of dyes and stains were only 6 per cent below the imports of $3,049,000 (2,726,000 pounds) which were one-third as much the current six months as they were in the corresponding six months of 1925. Dead or creosote oil was still the largest import, making up over one-half of the total or $5,811,000 (45,011,000 gallons).

The pigments, paints, and varnish trade showed a general improvement with exports of $9,390,000 worth, one-tenth more this year than last. With the exception of bone black, ready mixed paints other than enamel and oil varnishes, the values of shipments of all commodities were heavier. The figures for the exports for January-June, 1926, follow: Mineral earth pigments, ochers, umbers, siennas, etc., $506,000 (16,403,000 pounds); chemical pigments, $2,014,000 (24,320,000 pounds; enamel paints, $651,000 (241,000 gallons); other ready-mixed paints, $2,155,000 (1,027,000 gallons); other paints, $1,150,000 (5,523,000 pounds); oil varnishes, $561,000 (334,200 gallons); and other varnishes, $461,000, (259,000 gallons). Carbon black fell 10 per cent in quantities to 18,525,000 pounds, but rose 6 per cent in values to $1,783,000.

The imports of pigments, paints and varnishes likewise were larger by 13 per cent and equalled $1,902,000. The United States' import requirements of these commodities are small, but of the mineral earth pigments, iron oxide and hydroxide, lead with $327,000 (13,214,000 pounds), while ochers and siennas equalled $194,500 (11,062,000

(Continued on page 649)

Exports and Imports of Industrial Chemicals January—June, 1926

	EXPORTS		IMPORTS	
	QUANTITY thousands pounds	VALUE thousands dollars	QUANTITY thousands pounds	VALUE thousands dollars
Acids and anhydrides	14,828	552	47,992	1,248
White arsenic	-		7,628	249
Sulphuric	5,598	97	30,282	193
Alcohols (thousands gals.)	536	304		191
Methanol	252	187		
Calcium compounds				
Acetate of lime	8,788	286		
Bleaching powder	10,668	195	2,013	47
Carbide	2,455	96	9,430	349
Copper sulphate	2,487	122	1,567	66
Dextrine	10,796	444		
Disinfectants, insecticides, etc.	6,016	1,253		
Glycerine	379	88	15,826	2,216
Iodine			405	1,343
Potasium bitartrate			12,062	831
Sodas & compounds	179,542	4,468		
Borax	15,869	737		
Caustic	51,276	1,542		
Cyanide	1,104	179	15,316	1,272

[The Industry's Finances]

DAVISON CHEMICAL PROFITS AT $625,546

First Half Year Shows Improvement Over Corresponding Period Last Year—Equivalent to $2.01 a Share After Reductions—Sales Reported at $7,542,521

Davison Chemical Co., Baltimore, and its subsidiaries report for the first six months ended June 30, 1926, net profits of $625,546 after depreciation, etc., equivalent to $2.01 a share on the 310,000 shares of capital stock outstanding. This compares with $142,513, or 61c a share on the 235,000 shares of capital stock outstanding in the similar period of 1925. Current assets as of June 30, 1926, are $5,096,064, including cash of $1,323,247, and current liabilities $1,477,438, leaving net working capital of $3,618,626. Consolidated income account for the six months ended June 30 follows: Net sales, $7,542,521; cost of sales, $6,338,743; maintenance and depreciation, $226,687; gross profit, $977,191; administration charges, $351,645; net profits, $625,546.

U. S. Gypsum Co. have declared an extra dividend of $1 and regular quarterly dividend of 40 cents on the common, also the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾% on the preferred. Both regular dividends are payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 15 and the extra Sept. 1 to stock of record August 21. An extra dividend for the same amount on the common was declared in the preceding quarter.

Eastman Kodak Co. has declared an extra dividend of 75 cents a share, in addition to the regular quarterly of $1.25 per share on the common stock, maintaining the $8 annual rate. Customary quarterly disbursement of $1.50 per share on the preferred also has been declared.

[Foreign Exchange]

Great Britain (pound sterling) ..	4.866	4.860
France (franc)	.193	.027
Italy (lira)	.193	.329
Belgium (franc)	.198	.027
Czechoslovakia (crown) per 100	20.30	2.96
Denmark (krone)	.268	.261
Germany (mark)	.238	.238
Holland (florin)	.402	.401
Poland (zloty)	.193	.110
Norway (krone)	.258	.219
Spain (peseta)	.193	.153
Sweden (krone)	.268	.268
Switzerland (franc)	.193	.193
Argentina (peso)	.414	.404
Brazil (milreis)	.324	.154
Japan (yen)	.499	.478
India (rupee)	.485	.364
China (Silver dollar Hongkong)	.789	.534
(Tael—Peking silver)	1.146	.715
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)...	1.986	.685

NATIONAL DISTILLERS' EARNINGS DROP

National Distillers Corp. reports for the quarter ended June 30, 1926, net loss of $16,898, before depreciation, amortization of bonds, Federal taxes, etc., compared with net income of $342,020 for the corresponding quarter of 1925.

For the six months ended June 30, 1926, net income amounted to $91,077, before similar reserves, compared with net income of $794,118 for the like period of 1925.

BARNSDALL CORP.

Barnsdall Corp. reports for the six months ended June 30, net income of $3,153,817 after depreciation, depletion, etc., equivalent to $2.77 a share on 1,137,561 shares of combined "A" and "B" stocks outstanding. This compared with $1,226,096 or $1.34 a share on the 910,952 shares of "A" and "B" stock outstanding in the corresponding period a year ago. President E. B. Reeser said that as of June 30, current assets aggregated $11,171,594 while current liabilities, totaled $2,373,315, leaving net working capital of $8,798,279. Cash alone amounted to $5,089,215.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. and subsidiaries report for quarter ended June 30, 1926, net profit of $4,249,986 after depreciation, interest, taxes and preferred dividends of subsidiaries, equivalent to $1.59 a share earned on 2,659,733 no par shares of stock. This compares with $5,781,995, or $2.17 a share, in preceding quarter and $3,290,365 or $1.23 a share, in second quarter of 1925. Net income for first six months of 1926 totaled $10,031,981, equal to $3.77 a share, against $7,552,617, or $2.83 a share, in first half of previous year.

The General Asphalt Company of Philadelphia reports net profit of $624,805, after charges, for the first half of this year, against $452,434 in the same period of last year.

A. Klipstein & Co., Inc., New York, have obtained a judgment against Don-O-Lac Co., Inc., in the amount of $1,016.55.

U. S. INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK BETTER

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co.'s stock, opening recently at 61½ and rising to 67½, reflected improved outlook in the company's affairs. Recently acquired distillery at Newark is expected to give U. S. Industrial not only a strategic advantage over competitors in the metropolitan district, but is counted on to effect material saving in transportation and warehouse costs. These economies, estimated to approximate 2 cents a gallon on alcohol delivered in this terrtory, should be mirrored in improved earnings. With approach of the buying season for anti-freeze solution in sight, higher prices for alcohol are looked for.

BROWN REDEEMS BONDS

Brown Co. 6% serial gold debenture bonds, series "B" are called for payment and redemption on Sept. 15, 1926, at the principal amount thereof and accrued interest, together with a premium of 2½%. Payment will be made on Sept. 15, 1926, at the office of Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, Mass., upon presentation and surrender of the said bonds with interest coupons payable Sept. 15, 1926, and all subsequent coupons attached. Interest on the said bonds will cease Sept. 15, 1926.

American Smelting & Refining Co. earnings for the first six months of this year are estimated equal to $11.50 per share on the common stock after preferred dividends. In the first half of last year the earnings were equal to $7.59 per share. Executives of the company said that the last half of this year would be more favorable for the concern, as high as $25 per share on the common being expected.

Atlas Powder Co. board of directors at a meeting held recently, declared a dividend of $1.00 per share on the no par value common capital stock payable in cash Sept. 10, 1926 to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31, 1926. Stock transfer books of the company will not be closed for the payment of this dividend. Checks will be mailed.

Sanford Mills have called for redemption of all preferred stock of the company, valued at approximately $1,500,000. The company will pay the present stockholders $105 plus accrued dividends.

STANDARD CHEMICAL CO.

Standard Chemical Co., Ltd., report covering the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, is a more encouraging report that the one issued a year ago. While the company's earnings were not sufficient to cover fixed charges, there was a gross profit of $34,835 for the year as against an operating loss of $158,333 shown in the previous report. After allowing for depreciation and interest on debentures a net loss of $73,581 was incurred as compared with a net loss the previous year amounting to $270,479.

Union Color & Chemical Co. have issued their annual statement for the year ended Dec. 31, 1925, as follows: Assets: Machinery, $204; furniture, fixtures and tools, $1,193; merchandise, $4,719; accounts receivable, $10,058; cash, $7,998; cash advanced to salesmen, $600; good will, $30,000; total, $54,772. Liabilities: Common stock, $50,000; accounts payable, $2,494; surplus, $138; profit and loss, $2,140; total, $54,772.

Establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of mucilage, paste, adhesive cements, sealing compounds, and other sticking and gumming preparations, not including glue, reported a total output value of $12,660,658, an increase of 19.2 per cent as compared with $10,621,218 in 1923, the last preceding census year, according to the data collected at the biennial census of manufactures, 1925.

Production of wood chemicals is almost unknown in Mexico, says Leonard M. Brin, Assistant Trade Commissioner at Mexico City. The trade is supplied mainly by American chemical manufacturers who either have agents or who have travelers covering Mexico.

Joseph A. Mangin, secretary of United Color & Pigment Co., Newark, has been recalled from the New England territory to act as assistant to the company's president, Joseph J. Mangin.

Dr. H. R. Kraybill, formerly research chemist, Boyce Thompson Institute, has assumed the duties of state chemist and seed commissioner of Indiana, Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.

Manufacturers of printing ink report products for 1925 valued at $34,672,290, an increase of 17.9%, as compared with $29,412,122 in 1923, according to the biennial census of manufactures.

[Stocks & Bonds]

	1925		1926		Current		Ann.
	High	Low	High	Low	Bid	Asked	Div
*Air Reduction	115	86½	119¼	107⅝	138½	139	5
*Allied Chem	115¾	80	140	106	139	139¼	4
*Allied Chem pfd	112¼	111	121⅞	118¾	121¼	122¼	7
*Am Ag Chem	29⅞	13½	34⅜	17¼	19	19½	
*Am Ag Chem pfd	82½	36½	96½	60½	64	65	2
Am Can	...	...	58	38⅞	60¾	61	
Am Can pfd	121⅞	115	125½	121	125¾	126½	
*Am Cyan "A"	...	...	46	36⅞	34	40	
*Am. Cyan. "B"	...	...	47	35¼	39	43	
*Am Linseed	59¼	20	52⅞	28½	41¼	42	
*Am Linseed pfd	89	53	87	75	81½	82	
*Am Metals	57⅝	45¾	56⅝	47	52	52½	4
*Am Metals pfd	118	110	119	115	117	118	7
Am. Rayon Prod.	51⅞	26⅝	35¾	29¾	...	...	
Amer Smelting	114½	90⅜	144¾	112⅜	147	147½	7
*Am Smelting pfd	115¼	105½	117½	112⅞	117½	120	
*Am Zinc	12½	7⅛	12⅛	7⅛	7¾	8	
*Am Zinc pfd	44⅞	24⅞	48⅜	26⅛	31½	33	
Anglo Chil. Nitrate	101	97⅛	100⅛	95¼	...	.	
*Archer-Dan-Mid	46	26	46¾	36	39¼	39½	
*Archer-Dan-Mid pfd	105	90½	105	100	101⅛	105	
*Armour Del pf	100	90⅛	97⅞	93	93⅝	94	
*Atlas Powder	65	45	59	54	57	59	4
*Atlas Powder pfd	94	90⅛	97⅞	96	95	98	
Brooklyn Un Gas	100¼	73⅛	78¾	68	95¾	96	4
By-Products Co.	...	...	...	...	60	...	
By-Products Co. pfd.	...	...	...	...	106	110	
*Calla L & Z	4¾	1¼	2⅝	1½	1⅞	2	
Canad. Ind.	20⅝	14	20	16¼	16⅞	..	
Canad. Salt	154½	140	145	131	105	115	
Casein Co.	...	...	...	...	125	135	
Celluloid Corp	50¼	18⅝	26	15	20	22	
Celluloid Corp pfd	97	65	68	55	74	77	
*Certainteed Prod	58¾	40¾	49½	37⅛	46	46½	
Charcoal Iron	35⅛	12⅞	33½	24	10	20	
Chesebro. Mfg. Co.	74⅝	48¼	72½	65	67	69	
Clark Co. Fred	5	2⅛	5	2¾	2½	4	
Cleve Cliff Iron	75	56	75	69½	70	75	
*Columb Carbon	62¾	40¾	69⅞	55⅝	62	62½	
*Com Sol B	189	80¼	144⅞	118¼	163	164	
*Cont Can	93½	60	92½	70	82½	82⅞	5
*Cont. Can. pfd.	118	114	118⅛	117½	.	.	
*Corn Prod	42⅜	32⅜	43⅜	35⅝	45⅝	45⅞	
*Corn Prod pf	127	118⅛	129⅛	123½	127	128½	7
*Davison Chem	40¾	27⅞	46¾	27⅛	36½	37	7
*Davison Chem. pf.	...	...	...	...	43⅛	43½	
*Devoe & Rayn. A	90¼	52	103	33⅞	37	38½	
*Devoe & Rayn. B	...	...	101½	40	...	...	
*Du Pont deb	104⅜	90	104½	101	106¾	...	10
*Du Pont de Nem	271¼	113¼	238⅞	193⅛	300	302	10
*Eastman Kodak	118	104⅞	112⅜	106⅝	113½	114½	
*Freeport Texas	24⅞	8	30½	19⅝	30	31	
*Gen Asphalt	70	42½	73	50	71	71½	
*Gen Asphalt pfd	109	86½	118¾	94⅞	111	113⅞	
*Glidden	26½	12½	25¾	18	18	18½	
*Gold Dust	51	37	56½	41½	50¼	51	
Grasselli	133½	125	145	120	125	130	8
Grasselli pf.	106	101¾	103¼	102	101	103	8
Hercules Powd	140	105	152	140½	167	173	6
Hercules Powd pf	113½	104½	114⅝	110	112	114	7
*Household Prod	47⅛	34½	49⅜	40	42½	43	
Industrial Rayon	26⅞	17	19⅞	10½	...	.	
*Intl Agri	24⅛	7⅛	26¼	15¼	14½	15	
*Intl Agr. pfd	85	40	35	83½	80	82	2
*Intl Nickel	48½	24½	46½	32⅜	37	37½	2
*Intl. Salt	87⅛	67	84⅝	80	76	80⅛	6
Mac And. & Forbes	...	...	46¼	40	40½	41½	
*Mathieson Alk	107¼	51	106⅛	69⅞	79¾	80	4
*Mathieson Alk pf.	100	97	100	100	...	.	
Merck & Co.	...	...	...	...	52	55	
Merrimac	.	...	.	.	75	80	
*Natl Dist	43½	29⅝	34	18	21½	22	
*Natl Dist pf	81	52½	73⅛	57	46	48	
*Natl Lead	174	138½	174¾	138	159	162	
*Natl Lead pfd	118¾	114¼	117½	116	116½	117¾	
N J Zinc	214⅓	181	214½	180	203	206	
Niag. A. pf.	...	...	...	...	80	85	
*Owens Bottle	60⅜	42¾	68¼	53¾	73	74	3
Penn Salt	...	...	...	...	71	...	
*Peoples Gas Chi	130	117	122¾	112	122	124½	3
Proc. & Gam.	140	109	163	142½	157	...	
Shawinigan	175	130½	191	167⅛	170	...	
*Sherwin-Williams	43½	42½	108	107	106	...	
*St Jos Lead	52½	36⅜	48⅛	37⅞	44¾	44½	2
Silica Gel	35	11¼	21	11⅛	20	...	
Swan & Finch	27	12	21	18	19⅞	21	
Swan & Finch pf.	16	16	...	...	20	30	
*Swift & Co.	120	109	116	110	114½	...	
Tenn C & C	15¼	7⅝	16	10⅞	11⅞	12	1
Texas Gulf & S	121½	97½	142	119½	167¾	168	10
*Union Carbide	87	85	86½	73	88½	89½	
*United Dye pfd.	67	60	58	58	...	...	
Un Gas Imp	120½	79⅛	144⅛	84⅛	128	132½	
U. S. Gypsum	202	115	158	125	154	155⅛	8
U S Ind Al	97¼	72½	75½	45⅜	69	69½	
*U S Ind Al pfd	115	102	104¾	92¾	101	102¼	
*Va Car 6% w i	...	...	69	52¾	44½	45	
Will & Baumer	...	...	...	...	16⅛	...	

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

[Industrial Chemicals]

MARKET QUIET WITH FEW CHANGES NOTED

Copper Sulfate Firm and in Continued Good Demand—Small Stocks in Sellers' Hands—Denatured Alcohol Firm and Steady—All Grades Glycerin Lower—Demand Routine—Formaldehyde and Methanol Strong—Market Otherwise Quiet

Advanced	Declined
Acid Oxalic, dom., ¼c lb.	Ammonium Chloride, gray, 1/10c lb.
Barium Chloride, gray, 1/10c lb.	Casein, ship ½c lb.
	Glycerin, dynamite, 2c lb.
	Glycerin, saponification, 2c lb.
	Glycerin, lye 1c lb.
	Quicksilver, spot 50c flask

Trend of the Market	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetic Acid, Glacial c-l ....lb.	$.11½	$.11½	$.11⅜	$.10	$.19⅛	$.07
Sulfuric Acid, Tanks 66° ..ton	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.00	55.00	20.00
Amm. Sulfate c-l NY ..100lbs.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.75	7.50	2.65
Bleaching Powder, c-l ..100lbs.	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	9.50	1.50
Copper Sulfate c-l NY ..100lbs.	4.85	4.90	4.85	4.45	20.00	4.60
Potash, Caustic c-l Imp., ..lb.	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛	.07⅛	.87	.08
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. c-l ..100lbs.	1.94	1.94	1.94	1.94	3.50	.60
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c. c-l 100lbs.	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.66	9.50	1.42
Potassium Bichromate .....lb.	.08¼	.08¼	.08¼	.08½	4.65	.06¼
Sodium Prussiate .....lb.	.10	.10	.10	.10½	1.25	.18
Average	3.022	3.027	3.022	2.906	10.79	2.99

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 612-624

There was no outstanding movement in any item in this group last week. Those items such as copper sulfate, formaldehyde and methanol which have been firm, continued so. Good sales of copper sulfate were made and the market continues very strong, with the stocks in first hands diminishing. Following the recent advances in price, formaldehyde and methanol are firm with a strong undertone. Calcium chloride continues to move in better volume than has been the case for some time past at this season.

A better inquiry for domestic oxalic acid was noted and now both imported and domestic are offered at the same level. Barium chloride is also moving in fair volume and sellers ideas have advanced slightly in some cases.

The glycerin market continues quiet and soft. All grades have shown an easy tendency over the week and are now quoted lower with practically no business passing. Nitric and muriatic acids are quoted at unchanged levels and consumers are taking delivery of parcels in a steady manner. Denatured alcohol is in practically the same position as a week ago with a firmer tone noted to the market in all quarters, with sellers expressing the opinion that the arrival of the better consuming season will bring further strength to the market. Advance sales on Fall deliveries are being put through and this serves to steady the market.

Makers are quoting a shade lower figure on gray ammonium chloride in less carlots, but the market is otherwise firm and the sales are in good volume. Factors in quicksilver have made sales at a slightly lower figure in fair-sized lots. The London market is strong and any sizeable inquiry locally would probably serve to force an advance here.

The market as a whole showed little change in either position or price last week, a condition quite natural for this period of the year.

English sellers of ferro-manganese have announced a reduction of $10 per ton, bringing the quotation down to $100 per ton, duty paid tidewater. Domestic makers have been taking orders at the equivalent of from $88 to $90 per ton, duty paid tidewater, and the action of the English interests is viewed in the trade merely as a gesture, and is not expected to have any effect on the quotations of the domestic sellers.

WOOD CHEMICAL FIGURES

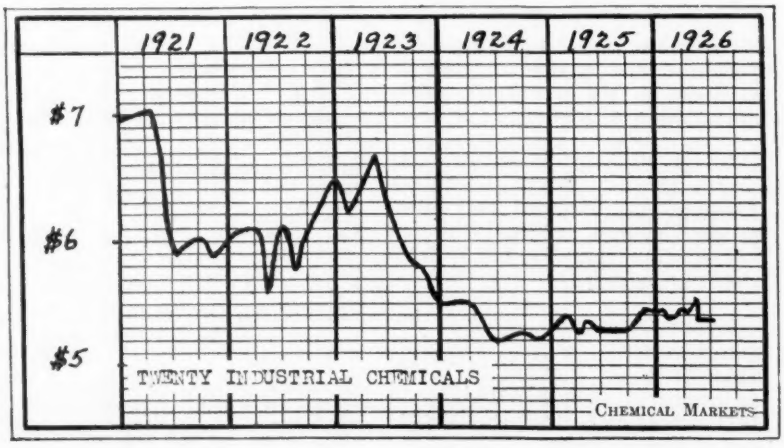
Acetate of lime production during June in the United States amounted to 10,927,237 pounds, compared with 11,262,090 pounds in the same month of last year, while shipments in June were 11,625,595 pounds, compared with 15,361,813 pounds in the same month of last year. Stocks on hand at the end of June this year totaled 23,451,958 pounds, compared with 24,092,477 pounds at the same time last year, according to the Department of Commerce.

Canadian production in June amounted to 580,126 pounds, compared with 516,571 in June of last year, while shipments in June were 306,479 pounds compared with 907,434 pounds in June of last year. Stocks on hand in Canada at the end of June this year were 5,033,591 pounds, compared with 578,190 pounds at the same time last year.

The department's figures show that June methanol production totaled 540,076 gallons, compared with 587,271 in the same month of last year.

Shipments of methanol in June amounted to 797,594 gallons, compared with 596,291 gallons for the same month of last year, while stocks on hand at the end of the month totaled 1,230,692 gallons, compared with 1,866,632 at the same time of last year.

The department's figures show that June methanol production in Canada amounted to 24,115 gallons, compared with 20,992 gallons in the same month of last year, while shipments in June were 26,474 compared with 14,400 gallons in June of last year, while Canadian stocks on hand at the end of June amounted to 40,137 gallons, compared with 17,514 gallons at the end of June last year.



Italian Market for Chemicals Improves

Genoa Quiet, Milan Shows a Better Tone, Rome Active—Exchange Conditions Preclude Active Importation—Fear of Higher Prices Induces Consuming Industries in Milan to Lay in Stocks—Holiday Fails to Retard Buying in Rome

(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Genoa, Italy, July 27—A fair demand is noted for common chemicals, such as soda crystals, soda ash, sulfate of soda, caustic soda and silicate of soda. This demand is partially satisfied by domestic production, and in part by importations from the United States, England, France and Germany, although importations are complicated by the low value of the lira.

Some quotations are as follows per 100 kilos: Bicarbonate of soda, 190 to 225 lire; bichromate of soda, 550 to 560 lire; borax crystals, 420 to 421 lire; Italian carbonate of soda, 75 to 76 lire; chlorate of potash 540 to 550 lire ($14.10 c. i. f. Genoa); ammonium chloride, lumps, 580 to 700 lire ($42 c. i. f. Genoa); bleaching powder, 125 to 130 lire; cream of tartar, 840 to 850 lire; permanganate of potash, 820 to 870 lire; sulfate of soda crystals, 45 to 46 lire; alum, 105 to 115 lire.

During the month of May arrivals in the port of Genoa were as follows: 12 tons of caustic soda, 979 tons of sulfate and silicate of soda, 86 tons of bicarbonate of soda, 135 tons of sulfate of copper, 65 tons of carbon disulfide, 364 tons of sodium sulfide, 559 tons of oxide of iron, 101 tons of oxide of zinc, 20 tons of nitrate of potash, 69 tons of potassium carbonate and other salts, 38 tons of borax, 38 tons of naphthaline, 44 tons of sulfate and carbonate of ammonia, 405 tons of acetate of lime, 18 tons of citric acid and tartaric acid, and 981 tons of other chemicals.

A slightly better demand is noted on the Milan market, many industries, taking in stocks in the fear of higher prices caused by the lower value of the lira. Some quotations are as follows per 100 kilos: Chrome alum, 350 to 400 lire; ordinary alum, 90 to 105 lire; barytes 30 to 60 lire; borax crystals, 440 to 441 lire; carbonate of ammonia, 330 to 550 lire; carbonate of magnesia, 450 to 500 lire; carbonate of soda crystals, 40 to 45 lire; soda ash, 61 to 63 lire; calcium carbide, 140 to 150 lire; chlorate of potash, 485 to 510 lire; calcium chloride 75 to 76 lire; bleaching powder 105 to 120 lire; magnesium chloride 95 to 100 lire; cream of tartar, 920 to 940 lire.

Demand in Rome is good despite the holiday period. Some offers per 100 kilos are as follows: Boric acid crystals, 650 to 730 lire; citric acid crystals, 1,700 to 1,750 lire; nitric acid, 36° Be., 230 to 240 lire; sulfuric acid, 66° Be., 55 to 65 lire; bicarbonate of soda, 250 to 280 lire; bisulfite of soda 36° Be., 65 to 75 lire; borax crystals, 380 to 420 lire; carbonate of ammonia, lumps, 400 to 450 lire; soda crystals, 38 to 45 lire; anhydrous carbonate of soda powder, 58 to 62 lire; cream of tartar, 900 to 950 lire; sulfate of soda powder, 55 to 75 lire; tartar emetic, 1,150 to 1,160 lire.

TALC OUTPUT UP 2%

Talc mined in the United States and sold in 1925 was 182,256 short tons, valued at $2,011,793, according to a statement prepared by the Bureau of Mines, Department of Commerce, compiled from individual reports of producers. The figures comprise 5,684 short tons of crude talc, valued at $24,533,895 895 tons of sawed and manufactured talc, valued at $107,691, and 175,677 tons of ground talc, valued at $1,-879,569. They represent an increase in quantity of 2 per cent, and a decrease in value of nearly 10 per cent, as compared with 1924. There were 23 producers of talc in 1925, the same as in 1924.

Of the total quantity New York sold 85,109 short tons, valued at $993,913 ,as compared with 78,340 tons valued at $1,162,488 in 1924; Vermont sold 54,883 short tons, valued at $533,603, as compared with 61,653 tons, valued at $573,747 in 1924; and California sold 14,883 short tons, valued at $194,975, as compared with 16,335 tons, valued at $247,799, in 1924. The remainder of the output was produced by Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, North Carolina, Maryland and Georgia.

Imports of talc for consumption in 1925 were 20,993 short tons, valued at $450,532. Corresponding figures for 1924 were 17,809 tons, valued at $342,355.

Sales of barium products, reported by domestic producers in 1925, amounted to 213,347 short tons, valued at $17,434,378—an increase of 29 per cent in quantity and 20 per cent in value, as compared with sales in 1924.

Denatured Alcohol
ALL FORMULAS
Fillers
WHITING — XXX, Superfine, 313, Caltex.
MAGNESIA — Carbonate, Oxide, Technical & U.S.P., Light & Heavy.
Phenol
Congealing Point 40° C Minimum
Ice Crystals, U. S. P.
New York Stocks
Wood Chemicals
Acetate of Lime
Methanol
Acetone
Formaldehyde
WM. S. GRAY & CO.
342 Madison Avenue
New York City
Tel. Vanderbilt 0500

[Crudes & Intermediates]

MARKET CONTINUES QUIET AND UNCHANGED

Trading Reported Quiet But August Compares Favorably With Previous Months—Trend of Smaller Makers Toward Higher-Priced Specialties Continues—Buying of Larger Bulk Items Quiet With Slight Additional Activity Noted in Rarer Items—Benzene and Other Light Oil Distillates Continue A Trifle Unsteady With Prices Unchanged—Prices Steady Throughout the List

Advanced
Aniline Salt, 1c lb.

Declined
Acid Chromotropic, 25c lb. Acid Laurent's, 25c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Benzene, pure tanks wks ..gal.	.25	.25	.25	.25	1.10	.25
Naphthalene flake .....lb.	.04½	.04½	.05	.04½	.16	.03
Phenol Spot .....lb.	.18	.18	.18	.22	1.50	.08
Toluene tanks, wks., ...gal.	.35	.35	.35	.26	—	—
Aniline Oil le-l	.15	.15	.15	.16	1.40	.10½
Alpha-naphthylamine .....lb.	35	.35	.35	.35	1.28	—
Benzaldehyde .....lb.	.70	.70	.70	.70	—	—
Betanaphthol bbls .....lb.	.24	.24	.24	.24	1.50	.08
Dimethylaniline e-l .....lb.	.30	.30	.30	.32	1.30	—
Paranitroaniline bbls .....lb.	.45	.45	.45	.57	1.58	.18
Average	.302	.302	0.306	0.312		

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 612-624

There has been no real change in the condition of the crude and intermediate market within the past week or two. Trading is reported by sellers as being rather quiet for the whole line, although most of them express satisfaction as to the volume of business transacted during the month of August so far. Production of benzene continues heavy with consumption from motor-fuel blenders is comparatively light, producing a condition of easiness throughout the market. Price quotations are unchanged although some shading is intimated but uncorroborated. Supplies of toluene, xylene and solvent naphtha also continue easy but unchanged in price. Demand for pyridine continues at a standstill and spot goods are quoted in some directions on a par with shipment quotations. The latter are unchanged although even here intimations of shading are not lacking. Naphthalene continues at recent quotations with demand rather falling off as the close of the season draws near. Cresylic acid continues at unchanged levels which are said to be below the English market.

Prices in intermediates show no real change although some few breaks from quoted schedules are intimated, due to the fact that buying has fallen off somewhat and there seems to be some fear that business is lost to competition. Indications point, however, to a falling off in buying of certain bulk materials due to a tendency of the smaller dye makers to concentrate on specialties on account of their inability to compete favorably with the larger producers on bulk dyes. This has naturally led them to the purchase of different raw materials.

JAPAN TO ACCEPT GERMAN DYE SALES

Washington, Aug. 18—Word has been received here from unofficial sources to the effect that an agreement has been reached in Japan to rescind the dye licensing system there. This means that the restriction into Japan of German dyes is lifted, although it is said that the Germans have entered into a "gentlemen's agreement," not to take competitive colors into Japan.

Paterson, N. J., newspapers state that 72 small broad silk manufacturers have voted to close their plants for an indefinite period from August, because of the market conditions prevailing. Over 1,700 looms will be affected.

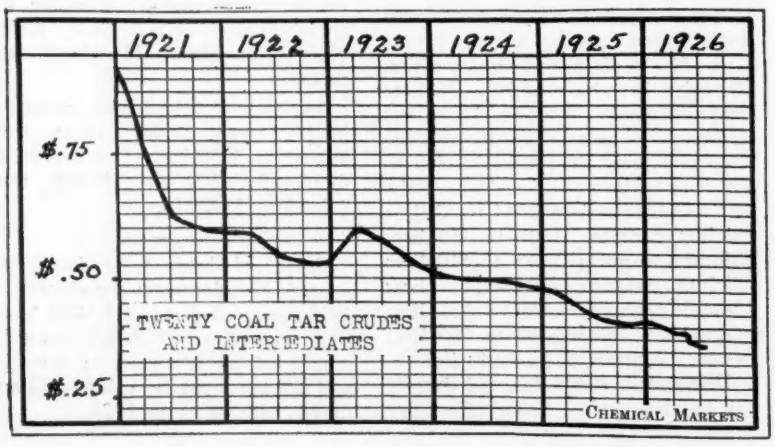
ENGLAND BUYS DYES

Dyes exported by Great Britain in 1925 were 10% greater in volume than in 1924. British exports of alizarine dyes, however, fell off 10%. The increases were in synthetic indigo and other dyes. The Island of Taiwan (Formosa), produced 3,067,379 pounds of natural indigo paste in 1925, a small increase over 1924. The production is mostly consumed by the large Formosan-Chinese population for indigo-dyed cloth. Canada imported 955,283 pounds of refined naphthalene in flakes and balls in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926, a 50% increase over the previous year. Germany tripled its share of this trade by exporting 607,700 pounds to Canadian ports. The 53,336 pounds of refined naphthalene imported by Canada from the United States was a substantial gain for the year.

Copies of the Commerce Yearbook for 1925, published by the Department of Commerce, Washington, may be obtained from any district or co-operative office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or direct from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, on remittance of $1.

Miner Laboratories, Chicago, are developing filler to be used in conjunction with lacquers, the principal ingredient of which is glue in solution in an organic mixed solvent. The research on this material is being carried out for an association of glue manufacturers.

Strengs Piece Dye Works request for permission to extend the present dye house to lots 7-15 Jane st., Paterson, N. J., has been refused on the ground that granting it would mean changing the zone to light industrial.



CHEMISTRY AT WILLIAMSTOWN

(Continued from page 606)

garding waste pine wood in the South. Much fallen timber in the woods and many of the stumps were found to be fairly rich in resins and essential oils. As the idea was already prevalent that the turpentine industry would be a thing of the past within 10 or 15 years, this waste seemed to present an attractive field for wealth. Process, apparatus, methods, promoters and companies sprang up with great rapidity. Each one usually copied the mistakes of his predecessors and added a few of his own. By 1908 the South was dotted with the ruined monuments of this industry, and more have been added since. Gradually the industry wallowed its way through until today the result is a small industry of a few plants, fairly well organized and operated, but the untold wealth that was to be realized from this recovery of waste has never appeared. This is a very fair example of what we call development by sporadic efforts. It is accompanied by enormous waste of money on half-baked and poorly executed ideas. Ultimately it does result in some progress, but that is poor consolation to the losers.

"Direct Investigations: For years orange growers have suffered loss due to blue mold without finding a proper preventative. One man, Mr. Brogden, not especially trained as a chemist, started some years ago to find a chemical means of combating the waste. He persisted in his efforts and three years ago demonstrated a way of treating the oranges and other fruits which would prevent the propagation of blue mold, and even cut down or eliminate the cost of refrigeration.

"This shows what can be done by an individual working on a waste over many years, with a firm purpose, but the greater part of the progress is naturally made not by individuals but by organized research workers of large corporations. Any corporation having a large amount of waste will naturally subject it to careful examination at regular intervals in order to see that values are not being discarded which might be profitably sold. This work is progressing day after day in plants all over the country with such regularity that it probably needs no discussion here.

"Of the four general causes or methods which lead to the conversion of waste into by-products, the one labelled "Legal Action" is to my mind by far the most important,

(Continued on page 649)

July Dye Imports Decline in Value

Valued at $303,079, Lowest in Year Except in January When Value Was $184,456—Amount of 351,425 Pounds Higher Than in June—Total For First Seven Months of Year 2,672,299 Pounds, Valued at $2,463,490—Germany Sent 60% in July With Switzerland Sending 30%—Amount in Warehouse at End of Month Higher

Imports of coal-tar dyes during July showed a slight advance in quantity over June but declined in value to the lowest value for any previous month of the year with the exception of January. Quantity reached 351,425 pounds, valued at $303,079, as against 333,319 pounds, valued at $317,896 in June of this year and 420,849 pounds, valued at $400,366 for July last year. The total for the first seven months of the year was 2,672,299 pounds valued at $2,463,490, as against 2,924,000 pounds, valued at $2,721,210 for the corresponding period last year.

Imports for the first seven months were as follows:

Imports of Synthetic Dyes:

	1926		1925	
	Pounds	Inv. Value	Pounds	Inv. Value
January	190,456	$184,018	403,984	$ 359,376
February	479,027	477,255	373,259	365,268
March	487,804	435,891	527,964	488,401
April	437,526	401,606	451,005	426,141
May	392,739	343,745	370,271	347,904
June	333,319	317,896	376,668	333,654
July	351,425	303,079	420,849	400,366
Total 7 months	2,672,299	2,463,490	2,924,000	2,721,210

Imports of coal-tar dyes for the month of July, 1926, by ports are as follows:

	Pounds	Inv. Value
New York	343,100	$294,031
Albany	6,581	6,923
Boston	1,258	1,751
Philadelphia	486	374
Total	351,425	$303,079

The dyes in this report are grouped by both Color Index and Schultz numbers, and, in the case of those which could not be identified by either number, the classification according to the ordinary method of application was adopted. As the pastes and powders of the vat dyes vary widely in strength and quantity, each vat dye has been reduced—in nearly every case—to a single-strength basis.

In this report the following abbreviations are used to designate the country of shipment in connection with the tabulated data:

G for Germany; F for France; E for England; I for Italy; B for Belgium; C for Canada; S for Switzerland; H for Holland and Cz for Czechoslovakia.

Five Leading Dyes, By Quantity, Imported During July, 1926

Ciba Scarlet G (single strength)	22,357 pounds
Ciba Red R (single strength)	13,006 pounds
Vat Red Violet RH (single strength)	12,460 pounds
Brilliant Indigo 4B (single strength)	11,873 pounds
Rhodamine B (single strength)	11,375 pounds

Dyes and Intermediates Remaining in Bonded Customs Warehouse

Date	Coal-tar dyes & Colors	Coal-tar intermediates
July 31, 1925	775,916 pounds	1,378,837 pounds
August 31, 1925	767,431 pounds	1,363,760 pounds
September 30, 1925	709,381 pounds	1,359,717 pounds
October 31, 1925	609,750 pounds	1,055,241 pounds
November 30, 1925	521,238 pounds	746,226 pounds
December 31, 1925	633,525 pounds	758,618 pounds
January 31, 1926	703,159 pounds	763,409 pounds
February 28, 1926	596,154 pounds	855,170 pounds
March 31, 1926	447,588 pounds	896,530 pounds
April 30, 1926	359,164 pounds	928,593 pounds
May 31, 1926	535,226 pounds	946,120 pounds
June 30, 1926	671,396 pounds	772,475 pounds

Per Cent of Dyes By Country of Shipment

Country	July, '26	June, '26	May, '26	April, '26
Germany	60.	51.5	60.	51.5
Switzerland	30.	36.	28.	38.
France	2.7	1.	1.	2.
England	1.4	7.5	3.	2.
Belgium	4.	3.	6.5	3.5

Imports of Color Lakes

	Pounds	Inv. Value
January	2,773	$2,393
February	143	
March	58	
April	834	
May	3,360	3,077
June	2,720	1,598
July	2,844	1,877

(Continued on page 650)

[Oils and Fats]

CHINAWOOD STRENGTH CONTINUES AS MARKET FEATURE

Prices Advance on Pacific Coast—Spot Unchanged and Firm—Shipments From China Small—Linseed Recovers After Downward Movement —All Grades Coconut Lower—Olive Oil Firm on Spot, Higher For Shipment—Animal Oil Lower—Fish Oils Steady

Advanced

Chinawood Oil, Coast tanks, ½c lb

Declined

Coconut Oil, Ceylon ½c lb.
Coconut Oil, Cochin, ½c lb.
Coconut Oil, Manila, ½c lb.
Corn Oil, crude, 1c lb.
Lard Oil, extra, No. 1 & No. 2
Lard Oil, off prime, ¾c lb.
Neatsfoot Oil, pure, ½c lb.
Neatsfoot Oil, extra & No. 1 ¼c
Oleo Oil, No. 1 ¾c lb.
Rapeseed Oil, Japanese, 4c gal.
Rapeseed Oil, English, 1c gal.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Cod Oil NY .....gal.	.60	.60	.60	.62	1.26	.26½
Degras American, bbl. .....lb.	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.04¼	.23	.03½
Lard No. 1 .....gal.	.85¾	.85¾	.85¾	.96	2.90	.92
Menhaden, crude tanks ....gal.	.47½	.47½	.47½	.53¼	1.20	.33
Neatsfoot 20° ct .....gal.	1.31¼	1.31¼	1.31¼	1.26	8.45	.95
Red Oil distilled .....lb.	.10	.10	.10	.12¼	.17	.07
Stearic Acid, T. P. .....lb.	.16½	.16½	.16½	.17	.38	.12
Coconut Ceylon tanks .....lb.	.09¾	.09¾	.11¼	.10¼	.30	.14
Cottonseed crude tanks .....lb.	.12½	.12½	.14	.09¾	.25	.08
Linseed Crude c-l bbls ....gal.	.92	.92	.90	1.03	1.85	.57
Olive, denatured .....gal.	1.25	1.25	1.15	1.18	4.50	1.05
Peanut, refined .....lb.	.16½	.16½	.16½	.15	.30	.08
Soya Bean bbls .....lb.	.13½	.13½	.13½	.13	.19¼	.07
Average	4.71	4.71	4.70	4.99	5.92	1.56

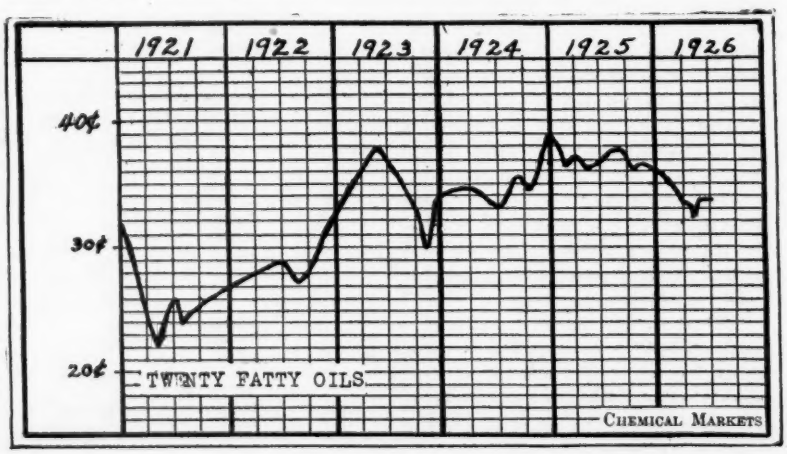
Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Page 626

On an otherwise quiet market, further firmness in Chinawood oil spot and on the coast was easily the feature of the oil market last week. While sales here were not of as large a volume as has been the case in the past month and a good portion of the business was done between dealers, there was no let up in the tight position. Offerings from China were small and with internal conditions as they are in that country it is not expected that this situation will adjust itself for some time. Quotations on the Coast showed actual advances which was not the case on this market, the prices simply holding at their former firm levels.

Linseed oil, which slid off a bit early last week, recovered somewhat towards the end and is now steady. Consumers are holding off from making purchases of any size for the time being. All grades of coconut were lower in the face of a routine interest. Manila oil in tanks at the Pacific Coast slid off ½c lb and is unsteady and soft. Crude corn oil, following the lead of cottonseed was weak and lower last week at the mills. Parcels moving into consumers' hands are small. In one quarter it was stated that the replacement costs from Spain are higher than the present spot market. Foots are unchanged.

A general scaling downward in animal prices occurred last week. A fairly steady demand was apparent for practically all these items and the market is holding steady at the new levels. On a light inquiry perilla oil in tanks was reduced on this market last week. On a steady inquiry fish oils of all types showed no change in price, holding firm at their previous levels.

Olive oil export duty from Greece has been increased from 12 to 24 per cent of its average market price according to a legislative decree effective from the time of publication in the Official Greek Gazette.



GUM STATISTICS

Statistical advices relating to kauri gum exports from New Zealand, during May, according to George H. Lincks, New York, indicate that the United States took nearly one-half of the entire exportation and of the value. Covering many lines of gum the expectation is that August will be a most excellent month, quite beyond the expectation of the trade, as judged from the viewpoint expressed during the first quarter of the year. Prices are firm. In some lines the tendency is to an increase in values. There is not much stock available and any unusual demand will bring about increased values.

Utah Paint Club, Salt Lake City, have elected the following officers: President, Jack Williams, Acme White Lead & Color Works; vice-president, Harry Shepherd, Salt Lake Glass & Paint Co.; secretary-treasurer, W. F. Bennett, Bennett Glass & Paint Co.

W. P. Fulfer & Co., San Francisco manufacturers of paints and varnishes, were recently awarded a trophy for the best advertising campaign by the Pacific Coast Advertising Clubs.

Flaxseed yield in United States has been estimated as of Aug. 1 as 19,090,000 bushels as against 22,018,000 harvested last year and 17,839,000 for the yearly average 1921 to 1925.

Corn yield in United States as of Aug. 1 has been estimated at 2,577,000,000 bushels, as compared with a harvest of 2,905,000,000 a year ago and 2,849,000,000 for the average of the period 1921 to 1925.

National Clean Up and Paint Up Campaign Bureau, New York, announced that they are now doing orders for display material for use in connection with Fall campaigns.

Oil Production in Last Quarter Higher

Figures Compiled By Government Show Large Consumption and Production—Imports Also Large—Exports Are Fair—Lard Leads Production With Cottonseed Oil and Linseed Oil Following Close Seconds—Tallow, Coconut Oil, and Corn Oil Also Important Items

Factory production of fats and oils (exclusive of refined oils and derivatives) during the three-month period ended June 30, 1926, was as follows, according to figures compiled by Department of Commerce. Vegetable oils, 416,508,975 pounds; fish oils, 8,149,876 pounds; animal fats, 542,465,032 pounds; and grease, 89,953,684 pounds; a total of 1,057,077,567 pounds. Of the several kinds of fats and oils, the greatest production, 415,930,980 pounds, appears for lard. Next in order is cottonseed oil with 162,999,207 pounds; linseed oil with 145,328,656 pounds; tallow with 124,197,159 pounds; coconut oil with 64,406,590 pounds and corn oil with 27,486,783 pounds.

The production of refined oils during the period was as follows: Cottonseed 190,113,979 pounds; coconut, 64,745,278 pounds; peanut, 1,936,828 pounds; corn 25,918,665 pounds; soya bean, 2,366,810 pounds; and palm kernel, 4,249,250 pounds. The quantity of crude oil used in the production of each of these refined oils is included in the figures of crude consumed.

The data for the factory production, factory consumption, imports, exports, and factory and warehouse stocks of fats and oils and for the raw materials used in the production of vegetable oils for the three-month period appear in the accompanying table.

PRODUCTION, CONSUMPTION, AND STOCKS

KIND	Factory operations for the quarter ending June 30, 1926		Factory and Warehouse stocks June 30, 1926
	Production (pounds)	Consumption (pounds)	(pounds)
VEGETABLE OILS			
Cottonseed, crude	162,999,207	237,748,067	15,406,020
Cottonseed, refined	190,113,979	248,364,167	191,741,402
Peanut, virgin and crude	3,093,372	2,332,077	1,063,006
Peanut, refined	1,936,828	1,973,638	1,110,742
Coconut, or copra, crude	64,406,590	105,151,692	65,798,487
Coconut, or copra, refined	64,745,278	57,749,740	12,372,145
Corn, crude	27,486,783	30,594,000	6,868,496
Corn, refined	25,918,665	7,246,302	11,065,480
Soya-bean, crude	873,902	5,517,420	4,965,232
Soya-bean, refined	2,366,810	2,048,426	2,429,061
Olive, edible	21,331	623,487	8,118,491
Olive, inedible	685	3,017,320	3,759,765
Sulphur oil, or olive foots		9,438,247	8,230,607
Palm-kernel, crude		32,844,911	12,796,219
Palm-kernel, refined	4,249,250	2,587,460	1,825,585
Rapeseed	89,180	3,623,570	3,624,596
Linseed	145,328,656	107,280,911	128,556,548
Chinese wood or tung		22,448,035	19,890,464
Chinese vegetable tallow		1,224,722	840,520
Castor	11,447,480	4,424,685	7,343,230
Palm		28,486,691	28,632,733
All other	761,789	2,073,995	5,522,962
FISH OILS			
Cod and cod-liver	199,042	2,921,487	4,105,523
Menhaden	1,456,666	11,222,735	8,363,290
Whale	794,775	19,550,792	40,952,686
Herring, including sardine	5,438,978	1,780,955	5,875,054
Sperm	73,500	189,338	1,105,114
All other, (including marine animal)	186,915	795,869	1,246,899
ANIMAL FATS:			
Lard, neutral	12,654,734	5,910,495	6,717,930
Lard, other edible	403,226,246	3,022,285	99,004,914
Tallow, edible	13,821,409	10,776,767	5,094,624
Tallow, inedible	110,375,750	132,457,433	85,466,687
Neat's-foot oil	2,336,893	1,313,633	1,496,554
GREASES:			
White	17,603,010	7,881,936	8,146,638
Yellow	16,091,992	15,571,951	9,743,061
Brown	9,602,017	6,574,077	6,943,789
Bone	5,648,643	147,777	2,317,658
Tankage	11,609,877	511,243	3,305,080
Garbage or house	21,926,727	19,676,189	9,483,503
Wool	1,238,197	1,384,756	2,172,902
Recovered	4,325,364	2,567,140	1,421,422
All other	2,807,857	2,266,007	2,001,219
OTHER PRODUCTS:			
Lard compounds & other lard substitutes	270,660,445	107,960	15,532,643
Hydrogenated oils	100,374,291	99,402,003	13,640,924
Stearin, vegetable	1,122,198	3,018,695	1,661,188
Stearin, animal, edible	19,353,097	15,023,651	7,356,553
Stearin, animal, inedible	5,278,979	3,926,013	2,619,807
Oleo oil	43,967,498	11,655,642	13,717,570
Lard oil	6,411,466	4,397,057	4,309,208
Tallow oil	2,390,065	2,172,837	2,165,767
Fatty acids	34,642,020	42,243,531	4,959,097
Fatty acids, distilled	18,633,058	19,685,788	2,736,961
Red oil	12,818,111	5,073,122	7,389,825
Stearic acid	7,870,065	2,553,246	4,507,993
Glycerin, crude 80% basis	27,050,113	32,984,400	5,832,755
Glycerin, dynamite	12,106,681	8,848,174	8,674,023
Glycerin, chemically pure	16,187,692	1,501,520	5,400,138
Cottonseed foots, 50% basis	78,631,724	62,360,927	49,705,208
Cottonseed foots, distilled	33,320,828	47,361,604	7,071,319
Cottonseed foots, distilled	33,320,828	47,361,604	7,071,319
Other vegetable oil foots	10,728,650	9,107,012	2,515,817
Other vegetable oil foots distilled	702,292	117,815	326,089
Acidulated soap stock	26,109,979	22,426,044	25,189,902
Miscellaneous soap stock	1,159,369	1,330,140	229,680

COTTON CROP PLACED HIGHER AS OF AUG. 1

An increase of about 253,000 bales is indicated by the condition of the cotton crop on August 1, reported by crop correspondents as 69.8 per cetn, or a crop of about 253,000 bales. In Texas, the number of bolls reported as safe averages about the same as the number reported last year, and about half the number reported safe at this time last year. Outside of Texas, the number of balls reported as safe, averaged only about half as many as were reported safe at this time last year. On the other hand, the plants are in most areas larger than they were last year at this time and throughout most of the Belt, except in portions of the Piedmont area of South Carolina and adjoining States, the plants were either blooming freely or were showing an increased number of forms on the first of August.

Boll weevils are increasing in portions of the Gulf States and Oklahoma, and there is menace of material damage by this insect, should rainy weather come during the remainder of the season.

GREEK EXPORT DUTY

Washington, Aug. 6—The duty on the exportation of olive oil from Greece has been increased from 12 per cent to 24 per cent of its average market price, according to a legislative decree effective from the time of publication in the Official Greek Gazette of June 4, 1926. According to C. E. Dickerson, Jr., Athens, minor changes in the export taxes on soap made of olive oil and on olive store oil were made by a legislative decree recently published in the Official Greek Gazette.

Soya bean crop in United States has been estimated by the Department of Agriculture as of Aug. 1 at 78.6 per cent normal, as against 81.2 per cent last year.

Tariff Commission has ordered an investigation of flaxseed to take up farm costs under the Agricultural Division.

[Industrial Raw Materials]

ROSIN FIRMER ON CONTINUED GOOD DEMAND

Spot and Savannah Markets Again Higher—Turpentine Lower at the Close of Last Week, But Steady—Egg Firm and Scarce—Tanning Materials Quiet—Antimony Unchanged—Albumens Quiet—Starches and Dextrins Moving at Good Rate

Advanced		Declined
Rosin, B, G, 25c 280 lbs.	Rosin, F, H, I, 35c 280 lbs.	Rosin, N, 10c 280 lbs.
Rosin, D, 40c 280 lbs.	Valonia, mixture, $4.00 ton	Rosin, WG, 5c 280 lbs.
Rosin, E, K, M, 30c 280 lbs.	Valonia, beards, $5.00 ton	Turpentine, spot, 2c gal

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 626-628

Further strength and a continued good demand for rosin both spot and at the primary markets featured this market last week. Reports from Savannah state that the daily receipts are being readily disposed of at the quoted price, which would have a tendency to hold the market firm. Turpentine was quoted a few cents lower at the end of last week after holding firm over the early part of the week. Buying interest is not large but the price is fairly well maintained.

Egg albumen showed an easier tendency last week. The contract season is about over and this is a natural reaction. Prices were not lower but the inquiry was small and the market soft. Antimony continues in about the same position with the local market supported by a light inquiry. Shipments from China are not coming through at a regular rate due to unsettled conditions there.

Tanning materials, which some weeks ago showed signs of new life, have again relapsed into their former quiet condition as far as consuming inquiry is concerned. Importers here hope for a revival of interest in the early Fall. Sharply higher prices are being asked on valonia cups and mixtures for shipment.

Egg yolk continues in a very tight position on spot, with small stocks and an underproduction in China. Sellers are unable to satisfy the demand at the moment and the market gets firmer almost daily. Starches, dextrins and tapioca flour are all moving in a manner described as satisfactory by the sellers.

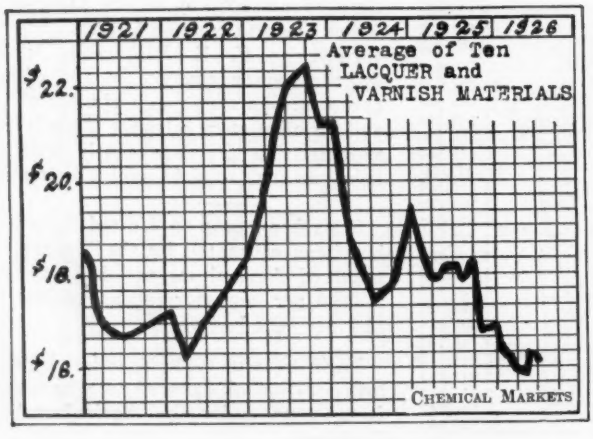
(*Special to* CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 16—The turpentine market closed last week firm at 90c@90½c gal. with limited sales of 335 bbls. Lower bids of 89c@89¾c gal. were not accepted. There was an urgent demand for turpentine early in the week and sales were made during the middle of the week at 93c gal. Buyers have now secured their immediate needs and are in a position to hold off. In addition to this heavy receipts are expected and it is believed here that the market will ease off. Receipts last week were 5,690 bbls.; sales reported, 1,943 bbls.; shipments, 2,690 bbls. and stocks 19,010 bbls.

The rosin market closed firm with the offerings of 1,617 bbls. of the medium and common grades taken at a 5c reduction. However, current quotations show advances over the previous week's prices of 30c@40c. Every day markets have been active with several buyers bidding for supplies. With the present demand satisfied it was expected that prices would decline but such was not the case. Both the demand and the splendid interest shown may hold the values up throughout this week. Receipts last week were 17,714 bbls.; sales reported, 8,317 bbls.; shipments, 10,202 bbls. and stocks, 72,746 bbls.

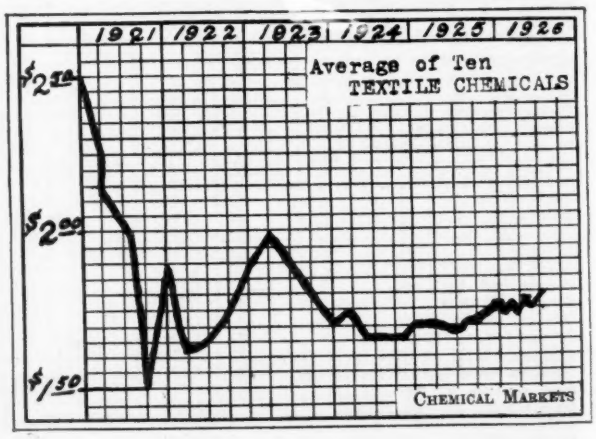
Lacquers and Varnishes

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetone c-l drs wks 10 lb	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	5.50	1.05
Butyl Al, dr wks	1.87½	1.87½	1.87½	2.48		
Chinwd Oil bbls NY10 lb	1.80	1.70	1.26	1.33	2.00	.68
Copal Congo, Amber 10 lb	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.90	1.80
Fusel Oil .....gal.	1.30	1.30	1.25	2.65	4.00	2.50
Benz 90% tks wks10gal	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.30	3.00	2.50
Linseed Oil c-l bbls gal.	.92	.92	.80¼	1.08	1.88	.58
Rosin F grade NY 28 lb	1.65	1.54	1.35	.94	1.70	.43
Soluble Cotton ....10 lb	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00		
Turp c-l dock ....gal.	.98	.92	.88	1.02	.70	.49
Average	1.746	1.720	1.609	1.740		



Textile Chemicals

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acid, Acetic, 28%	$3.24	$3.24	$3.24	$3.00	$17.00	$1.50
Acid Oxalic	.10¾	.10¾	.10¾	.10¾	.70	.70½
Bleaching Powder	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	9.50	1.50
Copper Sul c-l ..100lbs.	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.45	20.00	4.60
Epsom Salt, USP	2.15	2.15	2.15	2.15	4.25	1.80
Glauber's Salt	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	20.00	4.60
Potash, Caustic, Imp	.07½	.07½	.07¾	.07½	.87	.12
Soda Ash, 58% wks	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.10	.69
Soda Caustic, 76% wks	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	9.50	1.80
Sodium Bichromate	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06½	.45	.04¼
Average	1.780	1.780	1.768	1.747	4.8008	1.25



[Agricultural Chemicals]

NITRATE PRODUCERS NOT TO REVISE PRICES THIS YEAR

Decision Reached After Government Refuses to Reduce Export Tax—Local Nitrate Market Quiet—Tankage Firmer and Scarce in All Positions —Dried Blood Steady—Fish Scrap Slightly Higher—Calcium Arsenate in Demand from Southwest—Other Insecticides Quiet

Advanced		Declined	
Calcium Arsenate, ½c lb.	Tankage, ground 25c unit	No Decline	

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 612-628

The local fertilizer market showed little in the way of price changes or movements in stocks during the past ten days. Further strength in ground tankage was really the only incident worthy of particular comment.

However, of more than passing interest to the trade was the announcement that at a final meeting of the Chilean Nitrate Producers held on Wednesday, August 11th, it was decided that as the Chilean Government refuses to reduce the export tax on nitrate of soda, no further reductions will be made in prices for the coming year. The opinion is expressed here that should this year again show marked decreases in the world's consumption of nitrate, due to the competition from sulfate of ammonia and other nitrogen products, something definite will have to be done next year if nitrate is to hold its present place of importance in the fertilizer world. The local nitrate market has been dull, probably due to some extent to the uncertainty of the outcome of the conference, and it is expected to revive to some extent at an early date.

Spot tankage continues in small supply and sellers are holding firm at the prices asked for what little they have to offer. South American tankage on the coast is commanding an even higher price and the Chicago market is likewise firm and about on a par with spot. There has been some movement of blood in this territory of late and the market is well maintained in all quarters. Fish scrap at Baltimore registered a slight advance recently on a somewhat better inquiry, but actual business consummated is not large.

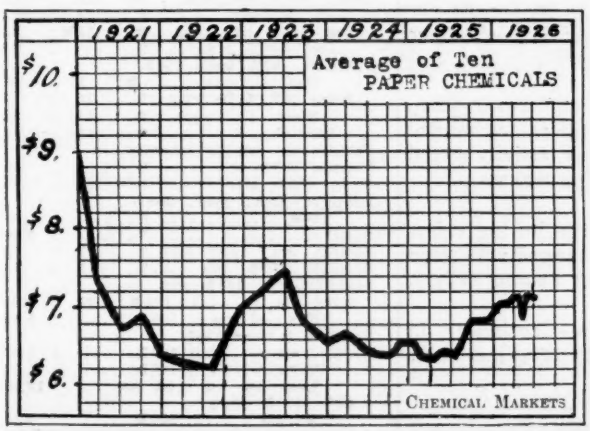
European bone meal has been in good demand with prices unchanged and firm. Sulfate of ammonia is unchanged, and aside from the contract business which continues brisk, is quiet.

Just at a time when the sales of insecticides in general are showing a slump, news of heavy weevil infestations in Texas has sent the sellers' ideas of prices for shipment to that point soaring, and they are now quoting figures well above those of two weeks ago. Considerable carload business has been done with Texas in the past week. Reports from other sections of the South have failed to show any alarming amount of infestation and consequently the demand from these sections has not been large.

Griffith & Boyd Co., Baltimore, have leased the Detrick plant from the American Agricultural Chemical Co. and will manufacture their goods in this plant until they can make arrangements for a new factory to replace their recently burned fertilizer plant.

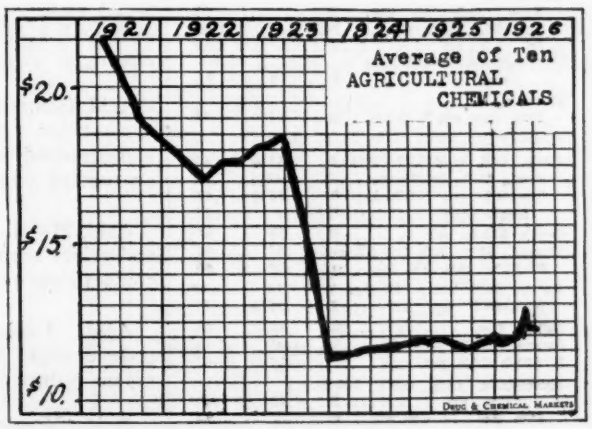
Paper Chemicals

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Aluminum Sulfate	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.00	5.00	1.50
Bleaching Powder	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	9.50	1.50
Casein	.17	.17	.17	.12¾	.28	.20
China Clay, Dom	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	35.00	8.00
Chlorine c-l Cyl	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½	.50	.08
Salt Cake	19.00	19.00	19.00	17.00	80.00	11.00
Sodium Silicate, 40° ..	.80	.80	.80	.80	1.75	2.00
Soda Ash, 58% wks ..	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	4.10	.69
Sulfur	22.50	22.50	22.50	18.00	65.00	20.00
Rosin F grade	16.50	15.35	13.50	10.00	4.50	20.25
Average	7.430	7.315	7.130	6.127	13.50	5.50



Agricultural Chemicals

	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acid Sulfuric, 66° ..ton	$15.00	$15.00	$15.00	$14.00	$55.00	$20.00
Am. Sulfate ....100lbs.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.75	1.75	2.65
Arsenic .....100lbs.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	18.00	4.00
Copper Sul c-l 100 lbs.	4.85	4.85	4.85	4.45	20.00	4.60
Paris Green	.19	.19	.19	.19	.50	.11
Potash Muriate, 90% ton	34.90	34.90	34.90	34.55		
Potash Sulfate, 90% ton	45.85	45.85	45.85	45.85	440.00	48.07
Phosphate, Acid, 16% ton.	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.10	11.00	3.00
Phosphate Rock 68% ..	3.00	3.15	3.15	2.50	11.00	3.00
Sodium Nitrate ..100lbs.	2.34	2.34	2.33	2.47	5.00	1.90
Average	1.876	11.891	11.891	11.690	103.50	13.84



Prices Current

Heavy Chemicals, Coal-tar Products, Dye-and-tanstuffs, Colors and Pigments, Fillers and Sizes, Fertilizer and Insecticide Materials, Naval Stores, Fatty Oils, etc.

Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers for goods, spot New York, f. o. b., or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Industrial chemical products sold principally on a basis of f. o. b. works are specified as such. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Resale stocks sufficient to be a factor in the market, are quoted in addition to makers' prices and are indicated as "second hands."

Oils and fats are quoted spot New York, or ex-dock. Quotations on products sold f. o. b. mills, or spot Pacific Coast are so designated.

Industrial raw materials are quoted spot New York, f. o. b., or ex-dock. Materials sold f. o. b. works or delivered at various sections of the country are so designated.

The range of prices given is not "bid and asked," but indicates quotations from different sellers, based on varying grades or quantities or both. Containers named are the original packages most commonly used in the New York market.

Chemicals

Acetaldehyde
Acid Hydrocyanic
Acid Hydrofluoric
Acid Sulfuric

Acetaldehyde, drs. or cyl., c-l wks	lb.	...	.22
le-l wks	lb.	.24	.26
ACETANILID, tech., 150 lb bbls	lb.	.20	.21
100 lb. kegs	lb.	.22	.23
Acetic, Anhydride			
85% 167 lb cbys	lb.	.27	.30
92 95% 100 lb cbys	lb.	.29	.35
Acetic Ether, see Ethyl Acetate			
Acetine, 50 gal drums	lb.	.37	.40
Acetone, CP, 700 lb drs c-l wks	lb.	...	.13
Tank cars, wks	lb.	...	.12
700 lb drs., le-l wks	lb.	.13	.13½
350 lb drs le-l wks	lb.	...	.14
Acetone Oils, light, drs., wks	gal.	1.65	1.75
Heavy, drs wks	gal.	1.65	1.75
Acetyl Chloride, 100 lb cbys	lb.	.42	.45
Acetylenetetrabromide	lb.	...	1.50
Acetylenetetrachloride Drums wks	lb.	.10½	.11
ACID, 1, 2, 4, 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	1.25
Acetic, 28% 400 lb bbls c-l wks	100 lb.	...	3.24
28% le-l wks	100 lb.	...	3.49
56% c-l wks	100 lb.	...	6.09
56% le-l wks	100 lb.	...	6.34
70% bbls c-l wks	100 lb.	...	7.51
70% le-l wks	100 lb.	...	7.76
80%, comi bbls c-l wks 100 lb		...	8.41
80% com'l, le-l wks	100 lb.	...	8.66
80% pure bbls c-l wks 100 lb		...	9.30
80% pure le-l wks	100 lb.	...	9.55
Glacial, bbls c-l wks 100 lb		...	11.47
Glacial, le-l wks	100 lb.	...	11.72
Glacial, USP, cby., wks 100 lb		....	12.22
Anthranilic, tech., drs,	lb.	...	.80
99-100% 100 lb. drs	lb.	.93	1.00
Benzoic, tech., 100 lb bbls	lb.	.58	.60
ton, lots bbls	lb.	...	.57
Boric crys., powd., 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	.09¾
Kegs 100 lb	lb.	.10	.10¾
Butyric, 60% pure 5 lb. bot	lb.	.55	.60
90%	lb.	.70	.75
Carbolic, crys. see Phenol			
Crude, 35% 50 gal bbls	gal.	.31	.33
10% 50 gal. bbls	gal.	.25	.28
Carbonic, see Carbon Dioxide			
Chloracetic,			
Mono 100 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.25
Di, 150 lb cbys wks	lb.	...	1.00
Tri., 5 lb bot	lb.	...	2.50
Chlorosulfonic, 1500 lb. drs wks.	lb.	.15	.16
Chromic, 98% pure 400 lb drums	lb.	.37	.40
Chromotropic, 300 lb bbls	lb.	1.00	1.06
Citric, USP, cryst 230 lb bbls	lb.	.44¾	.45
Powd., USP, 200 lb bbls	lb.	.45½	.46
Imported, crys, 112 lb kegs	lb.	.44½	.45
Single kegs	lb.	...	.47
Cleve's 250 lb bbls	lb.	.95	.97
Cresylic, 95% dark drs NY	gal.	.57	.60
97-99% pale NY	gal.	.60	.65
Formic, 85% tech., 140 cbys	lb.	.10	.10½
90%-90 lb cbys incl	lb.	.10½	.11
Gallic, Tech.,	bbls.	.50	.55
Gamma, 225 lb bbls wks,	lb.	1.05	1.10
H 225 lb bbls wks	lb.	.57	.63
Hydrobromic, 48% com'l, 165 lb. cbys wks	lb.	.45	.48
48% com'l 10 cbys wks	lb.	...	.48
Hydrochloric, see also Acid Muriatic			
Hydrocyanic, wks cyl	lb.	.80	.90

Acetaldehyde—Market is generally unchanged and steady at the recently reduced levels of 24c lb for five-drum lots and 26c lb for single drums.

Acetone—Prices are unchanged with stocks moving into consumption at a steady rate.

Acetone Oil—On a light demand prices are unchanged and steady. Current quotations on both heavy and light are $1.65 gal. works.

Acid, Cleve's—Shows no change in activity or price.

Acid, Cresylic—Trading is rather quiet with prices generally unchanged. A firmer tendency is noted from England, due to increasing stringency brought about by the continued coal strike.

Acid, Chromotropic—Continues in poor demand, with prices unchanged at recent reduction brought out by this poor demand.

Acid Formic—A general quietness was noted in the market last week. Prices were unchanged but none too steady on a light demand at 10½c@11c lb for 90 per cent and 10c@10½c lb for 85 per cent.

Acid, Gamma—Continues in sharp competition with prices unchanged and lessened buying activity noted on part of small dye makers.

Acid, H—But little buying exists and prices are unchanged with keen competition evident among sellers.

Acid, Laurent's—Continues in poor demand with price steady at recent reduction.

Acid, Monosulfonic—Steady and unchanged.

ACID (cont'd)			
HYDROFLUORIC, 30-% 400 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.08
30% 100 lb cbys wks	lb.	...	.08
48% single 100 lb cbys wks	lb.	...	.10
52% 100 lb cby., wks	lb.	...	.12
52% 10 lb cbys wks	lb.	...	.11
60% 100 lb cby., wks	lb.	...	.14
60% 300 lb. dr. wks	lb.	...	.13
White Acid, 100 lb cby., wks	lb.	...	.16
White Acid, 10 cbys wks	lb.	...	.25
Hydrofluosilicic, 35% 450 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.11
J kegs wks	lb.	...	3.00
LACTIC, 22% dark 500 lb bbls	lb.	.03½	.06
22% light bbls	lb.	.06½	.07
44% dark, bbls	lb.	.11	.12
44% light, bbls	lb.	.12	.12½
66% dark, bbls	lb.	.12	.12½
66% light, bbls	lb.	.26	.27
Laurent's, 250 lb bbls	lb.	.52	.54
Metanilic, 250 lb bbls	lb.	.60	.65
Mixed, Sulfuric-nitric			
Drums, wks	N Unit	.07½	.08
Drums wks	S Unit	.01	.01½
Tank cars, wks	N Unit	.06	.06½
Tank cars wks	S Unit	.008	.01
Molybdic, 85% pure 100 lb kegs	lb.	1.35	1.80
Monosulfonic F. Delta 50 lb tins	lb.	...	1.65
MURIATIC, 20° cbys le-l wks	100 lb.	1.70	1.80
cbys c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.45
Tank cars, wks	100 lb.	...	1.05
18° 120 lb cbys c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.35
Tank cars, wks	net ton	...	.95
22° 120 lb cbys			
Naphthionic, tech., 250 lb bbls	lb.	.55	.59
Neville & Winther's 250 lb bbls	lb.	.95	.99
NITRIC, 36° 135 lb			
Cbys le-l wks	100 lb.	...	5.25
Cbys c-l wks	100 lb.	...	5.00
38° le-l wks	100 lb.	...	5.75
40° le-l wks	100 lb.	...	6.25
Cbys c-l wks	100 lb.	...	6.00
42° le-l cbys wks	100 lb.	...	6.75
Cbys c-l wks	100 lb	...	6.50
CP, cbys single wks	100 lb.	.12	.13
Oxalic, 300 lb bbls., wks.	lb.	.11	.11¼
Bbls., NY	lb.	.11	.11¼
Kegs, 100 lb NY	lb.	.11¼	.11¾
Imp., 560 lb casks	lb.	...	.11¼
Phosphoric, 50% tech., 150 lb Cbys	lb.	.07	.07½
Syrupy USP, 70 lb drums	lb.	.16	.17
Demis	lb.	.17	.18
Imported	lb.	.16	.17
Phthalic, see Phthalic Anhydride			
Picramic, 300 lb bbls	lb.	...	.50
Picric, 450 lb bbls c-l	lb.	.30	.33
Pyrogallic, Tech., powd., 200 lb bbls.	lb.	...	.85
S kegs	lb.	...	2.50
Salicylic, tech., 125 lb bbls	lb.	.27	.32
Sulfanilic, 250 lb bbls	lb.	.15	.16
SULFURIC, 66° 180 lb cbys le-l wks	100 lb	1.60	1.95
Cbys, c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.35
1,500 lb Drums le-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.20
Drums, c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.00
Tanks cars, wks	net ton	...	15.00
60° 1500 lb drums le-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.10
Drums c-l wks	100 lb	...	.87½
Tank Cars, wks	net ton	...	10.50

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Chemicals

ACID SULFURIC (Continued)			
C.P. 175 lb cbys ....100 lb.	.07	:	.08
Oleum 20 pé 1500 lb drums lc-l wks .....100 lb.	...		1.50
Drums, c-l wks 100 lb.	...	:	1.25
Tank cars, wks ..net ton	18.00		19.00
Oleum 40% drs lc-l wks net ton	...	:	42.00
Oleum, 60% drs., lc-l wks net ton	61.00	:	72.00
Tannic, tech., 300 lb bbls ..lb.	.30	:	.40
Tartaric, USP, cryst., 300 lb bbls .....lb.	...	:	.39½
USP, powd., 300 lb bbls ..lb.	...	:	.39½
Imp., USP., 240 lb bbls ..lb.	.28½	:	.29
Powd., 240 lb bbls ....lb.	.28½	:	.29
Tobias, 250 lb bbls .....lb.	...	:	.85
Tungstic, 100 lb. kegs ....lb.	...	:	1.00
Adeps Lanae hydrous 350 lb bbls.lb.	.20	:	.21
Anhydrous, 350 lb bbls .....lb.	.22	:	.23
ALCOHOL, amyl See Fusel Oil			
Benzyl, 5 lb bot .....lb.	1.45	:	1.55
Butyl Normal 50gal drs wks c-l lb.	.18¾	:	.19¾
Drums, lc-l wks .....lb.	.19¼	:	.20¼
Tanks cars wks .....lb.	.18¼	:	.19¼
Butyl Tertiary 50gal drums ..gal.	...	:	2.00
Anhydrous .....gal.	...	:	2.50
Ethyl, USP, 190pf 50gal. bbls .....gal.	4.75	:	4.80
Anhydrous, drums .....gal.	.55	:	.60
Denatured			
No. 1 complete denat. 190pf. 50gal. bbl incl ....gal.	.35	:	.49
Carlots .....gal.	...	:	..
50gal. drums extra gal.	.32	:	.42
Tank Cars .....gal.	.30	:	.40
No. 1 Special denat. 190pf. 50gal. bbl. incl ....gal.	.35	:	.44
Carlots .....gal.	...	:	...
50gal. drums extra gal.	.32	:	.42
Tank cars .....gal.	.30	:	.40
No. 5, Complete denat. 188pf. 50 gal bbl incl ....gal.	.31	:	.40
Carlots .....lb.	...	:	...
50gal. drums extra ..gal.	.32	:	.42
Tank cars .....gal.	.30	:	.40

In addition to the regular authorized formulae for completely denatured alcohol, some 75 formulae for specially denatured alcohol are authorized for special uses. Owing to the limitations of their uses however, prices are quoted by the alcohol producers only to holders of permits allowing the use of specially denatured formulae in products authorized by the Dept. of Internal Revenue.

Diacetone, 50gal. drs fght. allowed .....gal.	2.15	:	2.30
Isobutyl, crude 50gal. drs ..gal.	...	:	...
Refined, 10 lb. cans .....lb.	...	:	...
Isopropyl, refined, 90-91%, 50 gal. drs .....gal.	1.00	:	1.25
Ref'd. 98-99% drs .....gal.	1.25	:	1.50
Propyl, nml., 50gal. drs ....lb.	...	:	1.00
Aldehyde Ammonia, 100gal. drums lb.	.80	:	.82
Alpha-Naphthol, crude 300 lb bbls lb.	...	:	.65
Refined .....lb.	.85	:	.90
Alpha-Naphthylamine, 350 lb bbls lb.	.35	:	.37
Ton lots bbls wks .....lb.	...	:	.35
ALUM, Ammonia, lump 400 lb bbls wks, lc-l .....lb.	3.15	:	3.50
Ground, 400 lb bbls wks 100 lb.	3.25	:	3.65
Powd. 380 lb bbls.wks 100 lb	3.55	:	3.90
Chrome, 500 lb cks., wks lb.	5.25	:	5.50
Potash, lump 400 lb bbls wks .....100 lb.	3.50	:	3.75
Bbls. c-l wks ....100 lb.	3.35	:	3.40
Imported lump .....100 lb	...	:	3.25
Ground 400 lb bbls wks 100 lb.	3.50	:	3.85
Imp., 350 casks ....100 lb.	2.65	:	3.00
Powd., 380 lbs. bbls wks 100 lb.	3.50	:	4.00
Chrome, 500 lb caks wks 100 lb.	5.25	:	5.50
Grd, 400 lb bbls wks 100 lb.	...	:	3.75
Bbls., c-l wks., .100 lb.	...	:	3.50
Soda, ...100 lb.	...	:	3.25
Aluminum metal, c-l NY ..100 lb	...	:	37.00
Chloride, anhyd, 275 lb drs lb.	.35	:	.40
Crystals, 375 lb. bbls ....lb.	...	:	.06½
30% sol., 120 lb cbys ..lb.	...	:	.08
Hydrate 96% light 90 lb bbls lb	.17	:	.18
Hvy. 62-64% 220 lb bgs lb.	.06	:	.06½
400 lb bbls wks.....lb.	.06½	:	.07
Stearate, 100 lb bbls .....lb.	.23	:	.24

Acid Muriatic—A good steady demand is noted for muriatic at the makers' schedule prices and the market is firm.

Acid, N & W—Unchanged in quotation with demand light and some competition for such business as exists.

Acid Nitric—At the schedule price makers report demand up to expectations for this time.

Acid Oxalic—Last week imported and domestic parcels were quoted on a parallel basis of 11c lb New York. The demand has been good and the market is well maintained.

Acid Sulfuric—The demand has been exceptionally good for the Summer months and though the market is unchanged as to price, it is very firm.

Alcohol Denatured—Firmness is noted in all directions. The approach of the increased consuming season has been a factor in adding strength to the market and sellers are holding firm at quoted prices. Sales for forward positions are reported at a steady rate.

Alpha-Naphthol — Routine demand exists and market is steady.

Aluminum Sulfate — Quotations are unchanged with the market on iron free well maintained on a good consuming demand. Sales are being made on the basis of $1.75 100 lbs. in carlots for bags and $1.90 100 lbs. for carlot barrels.

Ammonia Aqua—Market unsteady and indications are that sales have been made at slightly lower figure than recent quotations. The 26-degree material is quoted at 3¼c@ 3½c lb.

Ammonium Chloride—Domestic makers have reduced their price on gray to 6.70c lb for less carload parcels. The carload price is unchanged at 6½c lb works. Imported white is firm and in good demand at 5½c lb New York. A steady demand for both white and gray is noted.

Ammonium Sulfate — Producers continue to do a good contract business over the year at $2.40 100

ALUMINUM SULFATE, Iron-free bags c-l wks .....100 lb.	...	:	1.75
Bbls, c-l wks .....100 lb.	...	:	1.90
Imported, spot ....100 lb.	1.60	:	1.65
Comm'l ½% iron bgs c-l wks .....East 100 lb.	...	:	1.40
Cont. bgs c-l wks E 100 lb.	1.35	:	1.40
Bags, c-l wks ....W 100 lb	...	:	1.40
Bbls c-l wks ..E 100 lb.	...	:	1.55
Bulk, c-l cont. wks E 100 lb.	...	:	1.50
Amidol (See Diaminophenol)			
Aminoazobenzene, 110 lb kegs ..lb.	...	:	1.15
AMMONIA, anhyd., 100 lb cyl lb.	.13	:	.15
Water 26° 800 lb drs. del lb.	...	:	.03½
Drs., c-l delivered ....lb.	.03	:	.03¼
Tanks .....lb.	.02½	:	.03
CP, cbys .....lb.	...	:	.12
Acetate, 100 lb kegs .....lb.	...	:	.13
Bifluoride, 300 lb bbls .....lb.	.21	:	.22
100 lb kegs .....lb.	.23		23
Bromide, 450 lb bbls 50 lb bxs lb.	.	:	.55
Imported, 112 lb boxes ...lb.	.50	:	.52
Carb., tech., 500 lb cases ..lb.	.08¾	:	.09
Powd., tech, 350 lb cks lb.	.07¼	:	.07¾
USP, lump, 100 lb kegs ..lb.	.11	:	.11½
Powd., 100 lb kegs ....lb.	.13	:	.13½
Chloride, Domestic White, 250 lb bbls c-l ..lb.	..	:	.06
250 lb bbls lc-l wks ..lb.	.06½	:	.06¾
Imp. white 600 lb cks lb.	.05½	:	.05¾
C.P., USP, gran bbls ..lb.	.13	:	.13½
Gray, 250 lb bbls wks ....lb.	.07	:	.07½
Bbls., c-l wks., ...lb.	...	:	.07
Imported gray 550 lb casks lb.	.05¾	:	.06¼
Lump, 500 lb casks spot lb.	.11	:	.11½
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars ...lb.	...	:	5.20
Lactate, 500 lb bbls .....lb.	.15	:	.16
Refined Crystals bbls .....lb.	...	:	.20
C.P. gran., 100 lb. kegs lb.	.35	:	.37
Oxalate, pure 100 lb kegs ..lb.	.35	:	.37
Persulfate, 112 kegs .....lb.	.27½	:	.30
Phosphate, dibasic 200 lb bbls lb.	...	:	.38
Tech., powdered 325 lb bbls lb.	...	:	.18
Mono, 325 lb bbls .....lb.	.12	:	.12½
Salicylate USP, 100 lb kegs .lb.	.75	:	.80
Sulfate, bulk c-l .....100 lb.	...	:	2.40
Southern points ..100 lb.	...	:	2.40
Imp., 200 dbl. bgs. fas 100 lb	...	:	2.50
Sulfate-Nitrate, bulk fob NY .ton	...	:	31.00
Sulfocyanide, tech. 100 lb kgs lb.	.40	:	.45
Amyl-Acetate, tech., 50gal drs gal	1.75	:	1.80
Refined, 50gal. drums ..gal.	2.40	:	2.50
Alcohol, see Fusel Oil			
Butyrate absolute cans .....lb.	1.20	:	1.30
ANILINE OIL, 960 lb drums ..lb.	.15	:	.16
Hydro Bromide .....lb.	...	:	.75
Aniline Salt, 200 lb bbls ....lb.	...	:	.24
Anthracene, 80-85% 600 lb casks wks .....lb.	.60	:	.65
Anthraquinone, sub 125 lb bbl lb.	.90	:	1.00
Antimony metal, slabs tons lots lb.	.16	:	.16½
Needle powd 100 lb cs lb.	.15	:	.16½
Bromate .....lb.	...	:	1.50
ANTIMONY CHLORIDE, anhyd 1000 lb. drs .....lb.	.16	:	.17
50 lb crocks .....lb.	.45	:	.48
Sol'n. 130 lb carboys 48° lb.	...	:	.17
Oxide, 500 lb bbls .....lb.	.16¼	:	.17
Sulfuret golden, 250 lb bbls ..lb.	.15	:	.16
Crimson 250 lb bbls .....lb.	.25	:	.27
Vermilion, 250 lb bbls ..lb.	...	:	.37½
Tartrolactate, 500 lb bbls ..lb.	...	:	.45
Tribromide .....lb.	...	:	1.05
Argols, red powd. 350 lb bbls ..lb.	.06½	:	.07
Arsenic metal 220 lb kegs ....lb.	.45	:	.50
Red, 224 lb kegs cases ....lb.	.11½	:	.12
White 220 lb cases to 550 lb bbls NY .....lb.	.03½	:	.03¾
BARIUM BINOXIDE, see Barium dioxide			
Bromate .....lb.	...	:	.70
Carbonate, precip., 300 lb bbls wks. .....ton	50.00	:	52.00
Precip. 200 lb bgs., wks ton	50.00	:	52.00
Imports, casks NY .....ton	50.00		52.00
Chlorate 112 lb kegs NY ....lb.	.12	:	.12½
Chloride, 800 lb bbls wks ..ton.	65.00	:	67.00
200 lb bags, wks ..ton.	63.00	:	65.00
Imports, large crystals, bbls Spot .....ton	63.00	:	64.00
Dioxide, 88% 690 lb drs ....lb.	.13	:	.13½
Import, 86-88% 400 lb drs lb.	.13	:	.13½
Hydrate, 500 lb bbls .....lb.	.04¾	:	.04¾

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BARIUM Nitrate, 700 lb casks	lb.	.08	.09
Imports, casks	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Sulfocyanide 600 lb bbls	lb.	.27	.28
Baryta, floated 350 lb bbls wks	ton.	23.00	24.00
Imported	ton.	29.00	33.00
Crude, rif.	ton.	...	9.00
Benzaldehyde, tech, 945 lb drs. wks	lb.	.65	.70
BENZENE			
Comm. 90% 8,000gal tks wks	gal	...	.25
Non-Corrosive 90% tks wks	gal	...	.26
Commercially pure tks wks	gal.	...	.25
Non-Corrosive pure tks wks	gal	...	.26
Nitration tks wks	gal.	...	.27
Drum lots 5c gal higher			
Benzidine Base, dry 250 lb bbls	lb.	.67	.68
Benzidine Sulfate, paste 350 lb. bbls	lb.	.65	.66
Benzol, see Benzene			
Benzoyl Chloride, 500 lb drs	lb.	...	1.00
Benzyl Acetate 100 lb. cbys	lb.	1.30	1.40
Benzoate, bulk	lb.	1.15	1.35
Chloride 95% techn, 925 lb drs	lb.	...	.35
100 lb cbys	lb.	.25	.30
Redistil. 100 lb cbys	lb.	.30	.35
BETA-NAPHTHOL 350 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.24
c-l	lb.	...	.22
Sublimed	lb.	.55	.60
Beta-Naphthylamine tech., 200 lb bbls	lb.	.63	.67
Sublimed, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	1.35
Blanc Fixe, dry 400 lb bbls wks	ton	80.00	90.00
Imported, bbls	ton.	70.00	72.00
Paste, 650 lb bbls c-l	ton	45.00	55.00
BLEACHING POWDER, 700 lb drs.			
c-l wks contract	100 lb.	...	2.00
le-l wks contract	100 lb.	...	2.15
c-l spot wks	100 lb.	...	2.10
le-l spot wks	100 lb.	...	2.25
le-l spot ex-warehouse	100 lb.	2.35	2.50
300 lb drs., c-l wks contract	100 lb	...	2.25
c-l spot wks	100 lb.	...	2.35
le-l wks contract	100 lb.	...	2.40
le-l spot wks	100 lb.	...	2.50
Blues, bronze Chinese, Milori			
Prussian Soluble	lb.	.29½	.32
Blue Vitriol, see Copper Sulfate			
Bone Ash, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.06	.07
Black, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	.08¼
Borax, crys., 400 lb bbls	lb.	.05¼	.05¾
Powdered, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.05	.05¼
Kegs, 100-150 lb	lb.	.05½	.06
Bordeaux Mixture, 16% pd		.11½	.13
Paste, bbls	lb.	.08	.10
Bromide, see potass. bromide etc.			
Bromine, bot., in 50 lb cs wks	lb.	.45	.47
Bromobenzene, 600 lb drms.	lb.	...	.50
Butter of Antimony, see Antimony Chloride			
Butyl Acetate, tank cars, wks	gal.	...	1.50
Drums c-l wks	gal.	...	1.52
Drums, le-l wks	lb.	...	1.55
Aldehyde, 50 gal drums wks	lb.	.70	.75
Propionate drums	gal.	2.40	2.50
Tartrate drums	lb.	.57	.60
CADMIUM, metal 100 lb bxs.	lb.	.70	.75
CALCIUM, Acetate, 150 lb bgs c-l 100 lb		...	3.25
Arsenate, 100 lb bbls c-l wks	lb.	.07	.07½
Bromate	lb.	...	1.50
Bromide, 100 lb cs	lb.	...	.60
Carbide, 220 lb. dr. c-l wks	lb.	.05½	.06¼
Carbonate techn., 100 lb bags c-l	100 lb.	1.00	1.10
USP, precip., 175 lb bbls	lb.	...	.06½
Chloride, solid., 650 lb drs c-l f.o.b. wks.	ton.	21.00	23.00
Drms., delvd. NY	100 lb.	1.74	1.89
Imp., Shipment	ton.	...	19.50
Flake, 375 lb drs, c-l drs. f.o.b. wks	ton.	...	27.00
Drms., delvd. NY	100 lb.	2.04	2.19
Bags delvd. NY	100 lb.	2.04	2.19
Nitrate, 220 lb bbls c-l NY	ton	...	52.00
Phosphate, tech., 450 lb bbls	lb.	.09	.10
Phosphate, mono., 325 lb bbls	lb.	.07	.08
Stearate, bbls	lb.	.23	.25
Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.55	.57
CAMPHOR, Amer., ref., 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	.84
2½ lb. slabs, 100 lb cs	lb.	...	.85½
Jap., ref., 2½ lb. slabs, 100 lb cs	lb.	...	.80
Powdered	lb.	...	.77
Crude, 100 lb. cs	lb.	.54	.56

lbs. for regular deliveries. This business features the activity in the market at the moment.

Antimony—Prices on spot and for shipment from China show little or no differential with sellers quoting 16c lb spot New York and the same price for the small future offerings. Demand at the moment is routine but the market here displays a firm undertone.

Arsenic—Sellers seem firm at 3½c lb for spot imported. Replacement costs are above this figure. Red is unchanged and routine at 11c@11½c lb.

Barium Carbonate—An average interest is noted and the market is unchanged and steady at $50.00 ton, works.

Barium Chloride—Is generally quoted higher this week at $64.00@$65.00 ton for domestic with $63.00 ton still possible in some directions. Imported is unchanged from its previous level. Consuming interest is up to sellers' expectations.

Benzene—Factors quote steady unchanged prices with some shading hinted in one or two directions. Decreased demand for motor fuel purposes has turned a larger supply toward chemical users with the result that supplies are plentiful for the routine demand that exists.

Benzidine — Increased steadiness is noted with routine activity at unchanged prices.

Beta-Naphthol — Active demand continues with sellers firm and steady in price.

Bleach—Parcels on contract are moving into consumers hands at a steady rate and the market is unchanged and firm.

Bordeaux Mixture—Buying has subsided noticeably in this territory as was expected at this time, but prices are unchanged and well maintained at 11½c@12c lb on the strength of some export business for futures now being booked.

Calcium Arsenate — Last week showed a good consuming interest from the Texas cotton territory and calcium arsenate is firmer now than for months past. Sellers here are making shipments to Texas in

Carbazol, 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	.15
Carbon Bisulfide 500 lb dr le-l NY	lb.	.05½	.06
c-l drums, NY	lb.	.	.05¾
Carbon Black, c-l wks bags	lb.	.08	.09
100-300 lb cases le-l NY	lb.	...	.13
Decolorizing 40 lb bgs c-l	lb.	.08	.15
90 lb drms c-l	lb.	.08¾	.15¾
Carbon Dioxide, Liquid 20-25 cy	lb.	...	.06
Tetrachloride, 1400 lb drs del	lb.	.06½	.07
Drums c-l delivered	lb.	...	.06¼
Casein, edib., 100 lb., kegs	lb.	.45	.65
Standard ground,	lb.	.16½	.17
Caustic Potash, see potash, caustic			
Soda, see soda, caustic			
Cellulose Acetate, 50 lb kegs	lb.	...	1.40
Cerium Oxalate, USP, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.33	.35
Bulk	ton.	...	5.00
Precip., English, 7 lb bags	lb.	...	.03½
Precip., heavy 560 lb csks	lb.	.03½	.03¾
Chinese Blue, See Blue			
chloramine USP, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	1.75
Chlorcosane, 5 lb. bot	lb.	.55	.65
Chlorhydrin, Ethylene, See Ethylene			
CHLORINE, Liquid, tank or multi-unit car wks contract	lb.	...	.04
Tank car spot wks	lb.	...	.04¼
Carlots cyl., wks, contract	lb.	...	.05½
spot, wks	lb.	...	.05¾
le-l cyl., wks., contract	lb.	.08	.09
Spot wks	lb.	.08¼	.09¼
Chlorobenzene, mono, 100 lb drs. wks le-l	lb.	...	.07
CHLOROFORM, USP, 50 lb drs	lb.	...	.30
Second hands, 650 lb drs	lb.	...	.26
Technical 1,000 lb drums	lb.	.20	.22
Chlorophyll Oil Sol.	lb.	3.75	4.00
Water Sol.	lb.	3.75	4.00
Chromium Acetate 20° sol'n., 400 lb bbls	lb.	...	.05½
Fluoride, Powd., 400 lb bbls	lb.	.27	.28
Oxide, Green bbls	lb.	.34½	.35½
Chrome Green, CP	lb.	.27	.29
Comm.	lb.	.06½	.11
Chrome Yellow	lb.	.17½	.18½
Citric Acid, see Acid Citric			
Coal Tar, See Tars			
Cobalt metal, 100 lb kegs	lb.	2.50	3.00
Cobalt Oxide, 500 lb bbls	lb.	2.00	2.10
10 lb. tins, 200 lb cases	lb.	...	2.30
COPPER, metal electrolytic c-l			
Chalk, drop 175 lb bbls	lb.	.03	.03¼
Precip., light 250 lb bbls csks	lb.	...	.04¼
Precip., heavy 560 lb csks	lb.	.03¼	.03¾
NY	100 lb.	14.35	14.375
Lake c-l NY	100 lb.	14.375	14.50
Casting c-l NY	100 lb	...	13.25
Carbonate 400 lb bbls	lb.	.16¾	.17¼
Chloride, 250 lb bbls	lb.	...	.23
Cyanide, 100 lb. drs	lb.	.43	.50
Oxide, red 1000 lb bbls ton lts	lb.	.16½	.17
Sub-Acetate, verd. 440 lb bbls	lb.	.17	.18
SULFATE, crys., 450 lb bbls le-l			
Spot	100 lb.	5.00	5.10
Carlots bbls., wks 100lbs.		...	4.85
Carlots bbls fob NY 100lbs.		...	4.85
Powd. 350 lb 5bbls 100	lb.	...	5.25
Cooperas bulk, crystal and sugar c-l wks	ton	...	13.00
200 lb bgs. c-l wks	ton	...	15.00
400 lb bbls c-l wks	ton	...	18.00
Powdered bbls	100 lb.	1.90	2.00
Sugar, 400 lb bbls	100 lb.	1.25	1.35
Bulk, wks	ton.	8.00	9.00
Cotton Soluble, 100 lb. bbls wet	lb.	.40	.42
Cottonseed, Meal 7%	ton	28.50	31.00
CREAM TARTAR, USP, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	.21	.21¼
Imp., powd. USP, 224 bbls	lb.	.21	.21¾
Creosote, USP, 42 lb. cbys	lb.	.40	.42
Creosote Oil Neutral, 50 gal drs	gal.	.20	.21
10-15% Tar acid	gal.	.25	.26
25-30% Tar acid	gal.	.28	.30
Cresol, USP, 400 lb drums	lb.	.20	nom.
Cyclohexanol, see Hexalene			
Cymene, See Para-Cymene			
DIAMINOPHENOL, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	...	3.80
Diamyl Phthalate, drums, wks	gal.	3.70	4.00
Dianisidine, 100 lb kegs	lb.	3.25	3.50
Dibutyl Phthalate, wks	gal.	3.15	3.50
Dibutyl Tartrate, 50 gal. drums	lb.	.55	.65

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Dichlorobenzene, 1,000lb drums	lb.	.06	.07
Dichlormethane, Drums wks	lb.	.32	.35
Diethylamine, 400lb drs	lb.	...	2.15
Diethylaniline, 850lb drs	lb.	.55	.60
Diethyl Carbonate, drums	gal.	1.85	2.00
Diethyl Phthalate 1,000 drums	lb.	.25	.28
Diethyl Sulfate tech., 50gal. drs	lb.	.30	.35
C.P., drums	lb.	.40	.50
Dimethylamine, 400lb drs	lb.	...	2.60
Dimethylaniline 840lb drs, wks	lb.	.30	.32
Dimethylsulfate, 100lb. drs	lb.	.45	.50
Dinitrobenzene, 400lb bbls	lb.	.15	.15½
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 400lb bbls	lb	.15	.16
Dinitrochlorine, 300lb bbls	lb.	.15	.19
Dinitronaphthalene, 350lb bbls	lb.	.33	.34
Dinitrophenol, 350lb bbls	lb.	.31	.32
Dinitrotoluene, 300lb bbls	lb.	.15	.17
Diorthotolylguanidine, 275lb bbls, wks	lb.	1.05	1.08
Diphenylamine	lb.	.43	.50
Diphenylguanidine, 5,000 lbs. 100 lbs.	lb.	.85	.88
EPSOM SALT, tech., 200lb bbls NY	100lb.	...	2.15
Bbls e-l NY	100lb.	...	2.00
100lb e-l NY	100lb.	1.50	1.75
Imp., 220lb bgs e-l		1.10	1.20
USP, 200lb bbls 10 bbls	100lb.	...	2.50
Carlots, bbls kegs	100lb	2.00	2.25
Imported, 400lb bbls	100lb.	1.70	2.00
ETHER, USP, 55lb drums	lb.	...	.14
Anaesthesia, 55lb drums	lb.	...	.19
USP, 1880 55lb drums	lb.	...	.48
Washed, 55lb drums	lb.	...	.37
Motor 1lb bottles	lb.	.30	.32
Ether, Nitrous, 1lb bot	lb.	.90	.95
Ethyl Acetate, 99% 50gal drs	gal.	...	1.05
85% Ester, 10gal. drs.	gal.	...	.33
Carlots, drums	gal.	...	.30
Tank cars	gal.	...	.28
Refined drums	gal.	1.72	1.85
Acetic Acetate drums wks	lb.	...	1.00
Benzyl Aniline, 300lb drs	lb.	...	1.00
Bromide, 115lb drs	lb.	...	.50
Butyrate, cans	lb.	1.10	1.20
Chloride, 200lb drs	lb.	...	.22
Lactate drums wks	gal.	...	2.50
Methyl Ketene, 50gal drs	lb.	.30	nom.
Oxalate drums wks	lb.	.45	.55
Ethylene Bromide, 600lb drs	lb.	...	.70
Chlorhydrin, ankyd., 50gal drs	lb.	.75	.85
40% Solution, 50gal bbls	lb.	.25	.30
Dichloride, 50gal drs	lb.	...	.15
Tank cars	lb.	...	.10
Glycol 50gal. drums wks	lb.	.30	.40
Tri Chloride	lb.	.10	.10⅛
Ethylidenaniline	lb.	.62	.65
Feldspar, bulk	ton.	20.00	25.00
FERRIC CHLORIDE, tech., crys. 475lb bbls	lb.	.07½	.09
Imported	lb.	.04¾	.05
C.P., crys., 100lb. kegs	lb.	...	.10
Imported	lb.	.06	.06½
Neut. Soln 42° 140lb cbys	lb	.06½	.07
46° 140cbys	lb.	.08	.08½
USP., Sol'n., 135lb cbys	lb.	.06½	.07
Bromide, solution	lb.	...	.55
Ferrous Bromide, sol'n.,	lb.	...	.55
Chloride cryst tech 475lb bbls	lb.	.05	.06
Sulfide 1,000lb. bbls	100lb.	2.50	3.00
Flake-White, see lead White			
Fluorspar, 95% 220lb bags ex-dock	ton.	...	25.00
98% bags	ton.	...	33.50
98% bags	ton.	...	35.00
FORMALDEHYDE USP 400lb bbls e-l wks	lb.	.10¼	.10½
Carboys 100lb le-l wks	lb.	...	.12
Bbls., 400lb le-l wks	lb.	.10½	.10¾
Formaldehyde Aniline 100lb drs	lb	.39	.42
Formanilide,	lb.	.38	.40
Furfural, 500lb drums	lb.	...	.17½
Tanks, wks	lb.	...	.15
Fusel Oil, 10% Impurities drs	gal	...	1.30
Refined	lb.	2.25	2.28
G SALT, paste 360lb bbls basis 10%	lb.	.50	.52

a large volume at figure believed to be well above the previously quoted price of 7c@7½c lb for carlots. The inquiry has not been general throughout the South as yet.

Carbon Tetrachloride—A continuance of competition for business is noted with a better interest noted on the part of the consumers last week. Prices are unchanged at 6¼c lb for carlots.

Calcium Chloride—Continues to move in a large way as has been the case for weeks. Prices are unchanged with a firm undertone noted.

Casein—Not very active at this time. Spot quotations are heard on the basis of 16½c@17c lb with no large business resulting.

Copper Sulfate—Demand continues brisk and stocks in sellers' hands are not any too large. A sale was made at $4.85 100 lbs. last week, which represents a slight reduction, but does not indicate a weakness, as the market is very well maintained at this level.

Dimethylaniline—Prices are steady and unchanged, showing a slight range as to quantity with a good active demand noted.

Dinitrobenzene—Steady and unchanged.

Formaldehyde—Continues in its strong position, having registered an advance of 1¼c lb early last week. Further advances are not unlooked for at an early date.

Glauber's Salts—The market is soft and easy in the face of competition for business. Domestic is quoted at $1.00 100 lbs. up to $1.10 100 lbs. as to seller and quantity.

Glycerin—Dynamite glycerin continues easy both here and abroad. Reports are to the effect that domestic has been sold under 27c lb. Saponification is quiet and the market is quoted in a nominal way at 20c lb. Sales of C. P. were made last week at 30c lb in bulk, with quotations ranging to 32c lb.

Meta-Nitro-Para-Toluidine—Good demand continues with prices steady and unchanged.

GLAUBER'S SALT, tech, 200lb bags e-l wks	100lb.	...	1.00
le-l wks	100lb.	1.05	1.15
350lb bbls e-l wks	100lb.	...	1.10
Bbls., le-l wks	100lb.	1.25	1.35
Imported, bags NY	lb.	.75	.80
Calcined, see Sodium Sulfate			
GLYCERIN, CP, 550lb drums	lb.	.30	.31
Cans, 50 lb	lb.	.32	nom.
Dynamite, 100 dr	lb.	.27	.29
Saponification, tanks	lb.	...	.20
Soap, Lye tanks	lb.	.18	.19
Hexachlorethane Drums wks	lb.	...	.45
Hexalene, 50gal. drs, wks	lb.	.55	.57
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP, 100lb drums	lb.	.60	.62
Imported	lb.	.58	.60
Rubber Makers, Impalp. Pd. drs	lb.	.30	.32½
Hi-Flash Naphtha 8,000gal. tks wks.	gal.	...	.35
Drums wks	gal.	...	.40
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 10 vol. 400lb. bbls	lb.	.04½	.05
15vol.	lb.	.06	.06¼
17vol	lb.	.07	.07⅛
25vol.	lb.	.07	.07⅞
100vol. 140lb cbys	lb.	.31	.33
IODINE, crude 200lb. kegs	lb.	4.20	4.25
Iridium, metal, 10oz. lots	oz.	...	200.00
Iron, metal by hydrogen 1lb bot.	lb.	.68	.70
IRON Chloride, see Ferric or Ferrous Nitrate, kegs	lb.	.09	.10
Com'l bbls	100lb.	2.50	3.25
Oxide, red Spanish	lb.	.03½	.03¼
English	lb.	.10	.12
Perchlorides, see Ferric Chloride			
LANOLIN see Adeps Lanae			
LEAD, metal, e-l NY	100lb.	8.75	8.90
Acetate, white crystals, 500lb. bbls. wks	100lb.	14.00	14.50
100 to 250lb kegs wks	100lb.	...	15.00
White, broken bbls wks	100lb.	14.50	15.00
White, gran bbls wks	100lb.	14.50	15.00
White, powd bbls wks.	100lb.	14.75	15.25
Brown, broken bbls wks	100lb.	13.00	13.50
Arsenate, 100lb kegs	lb.	.13¾	.14
Bbls., e-l wks	lb.	...	.14
Bbls., le-l wks	lb.	.14	.14½
Paste, 100 & 600lb bbls	lb.	.08	.09
Nitrate, 500lb bbls, wks	lb.	...	.14
Oxide, Litharge, 500lb bbls	lb.	...	.11¼
100 kegs wks	lb.	.14¼	.15¾
Oxide, red, 500lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.11¼
100lb. kegs wks	lb.	.12¾	.16¾
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.17½	.18
Peroxide, 100lb drs	lb.	.25	.30
White, basic carb., 500lb. bbls. wks	lb.	...	.10¾
100lb kegs wks	lb.	.14¾	.15¾
White sulfate 500lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.10
LIME, (Salts, see Calcium Salts) Ground Stone, bags	ton.	...	4.50
Live, bulk	ton.	...	3.50
Live, 325lb. bbls ton lots wks	100lb.	...	1.05
Single bbl., wks	100lb.	...	1.08
Hydrated, 167lb bbl. ton lots. wks	100lb.	...	.85
Single bbl. wks	lb.	...	.01
Oyster Shell, 150lb bbl. sing	lb.	...	.03½
Sulfur, dry 200lb. drs NY	lb.	...	.03⅜
Drs., e-l NY	lb.	...	.07½
33° Sol'n., 50lb bbls N Y	gal.	.12	.12½
Litharge see lead oxide			
Lithium Carb., USP, 100lb. kgs	lb.	1.45	1.50
Bromide, 100lb cs	lb.	1.80	1.90
Lithopone, 400lb bbls le-l wks	lb.	...	.06¼
Bbls., e-l wks	lb.	...	.05½
Bags, e-l wks	lb.	...	.05¾
Imported, 400lb bbls	lb.	.05¾	.06
Litmus Cubes	lb.	.90	1.00
Second hands	lb.	...	.75
MAGNESITE, calcined, 500bbls	ton.	48.00	50.00
Magnesium, mtl., sticks 100lb cs f.o.b. wks	lb.	...	.85
Bromate	lb.	...	1.50
Carb., tech., 70lb bags NY	lb.	.06½	06¾
75lb bbls NY	lb.	.08	.08½
USP, 100lb bbls	lb.	.09¼	.10
English, cs. blocks	lb.	.17	.19

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MAGNESIUM Chloride, flake 575 lb drs. c-l wks	ton		$7.00
Imp., Flake Shipt.	ton.		33.00
Imp., fused 900 lb bblsNY	ton.		31.00
Fluosilicate, crystals 400 lb bbls wks	lb.	.10	.10 ¾
30% sol'n. 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	.07	.07½
Sol'n. bbls c-l wks	lb.		.06
Oxide, USP, light 100 lb bbls	lb.		.42
USP, heavy, 250 lb bbls	lb.		.50
Salicylate, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.75	.80
Stearate bbls	lb.	.23	.25
Sulfate, see Epsom Salts			
Manganese Borate, 30% 200 lb bbls	lb.		.24
100 lb kegs	lb.		.25
Chloride, 600 lb cks	lb.	.08	.08½
Dioxide, 80-84% 900 lb bbls NY	ton.	80.00	85.00
85-90% 900 lb bbls NY	ton.	85.00	90.00
Hydrated, precip 100 lb kgs	lb.	.15	.23
Ore, bulk, clf NY	lb.	.41	.43
Sulfate, 550 lb drums NY	lb.	.07	.07¼
MERCURY, metal 75 lb flask	flask	91.00	91.50
Meta-Nitroaniline	lb.	.72	.74
Meta-Nitro-para-Toluidine, 200 lb. bbls	lb		1.75
Meta-Phenylenediamine, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	.90	.94
Meta-Tolylenediamine, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	.72	.74
Tanks	lb.		.70
METHANOL (Wood Alcohol)			
95% tanks	gal.		.52
Drums, c-l	gal.		.55
Drums, lc-l	gal.	.55	.58
97% tanks	gal.		.54
Drums, c-l	gal.		.57
Drums, lc-l	gal.	.57	.60
Pure, Acetate free, tanks	gal.		.65
Drums, c-l	gal.		.68
Drums, lc-l	gal.		.70
Bbls, incl., 6c higher			
U. S. denat grd tanks	gal.		.68
Drums, c-l	gal.	.68	.70
Methyl Acetate drums	gal.		.95
Methyl Acetone, 100 gal. drums	gal.	.73	.75
Tank, cars	gal.		.70
Bromide	lb.		1.00
Chloride, 90 lb cyl	gal.	.55	.60
Salicylate, USP, 50 lb cans	gal		.37
500 lb drums	lb.		35
Michler's Ketone, 225 lb bbls	lb.	3.00	3.25
Milk, powd., 150 lb bbls	lb.	.14	.15
Milk Sugar, see Sugar of Milk			
Mixing Salts Drums wks	lb.		.33
Monobromobenzene See Bromobenzene			
Monacetine, See Acetine			
Monochlorobenzene, see Chlorobenzene			
Monothylaniline, 900 lb drs.	lb.		1.05
Monomethyl paraminophenol sulfate 100 lb drs.	lb.	3.95	4.20
NAPHTHA, see Solvent Naphtha			
NAPHTHALENE, Flake, 175 lb bbls wks	lb.	.04½	.05
Balls, 250 lb wks	lb.	.05½	.06
Crushed, chipped bgs., wks	lb.		.04½
Crude, imp., bags	lb.	.01¾	.02¼
NICKEL			
Ingot 100 lb kegs			.35
Chloride, bbls kegs	lb.	.21	.24
Oxide, 100 lb kegs NY	lb.	.35	.38
Salt single 400 lb bbls NY	lb.	.08	.08½
Double 400 lb bbls NY	lb.	.08½	.09
Sulfate, See Nickel Salt, single			
Nickel Metal, electrolytic 100	lb.		34.00
Nicotine, Free 40% 8 lb. tins cs	lb.	1.10	1.20
NITRATE SODA, spot, See Sodium Nitrate			
Nitro Cake, bulk wks	ton.	4.50	5.50
500 lb bbls	ton.	13.00	14.00
Nitrobenzene, crude, 1,000 lb. drs wks	lb.	.08	.09
Redistilled, 1,000 drs wks	lb.	.08½	.09½
Nitronaphthalene, 550 lb bbls	lb.		.25
Nitrotoluene, mixed 1,000 lb drs wks	lb.	.14	.15

Methanol — Strength was again noted in the market last week. Available supplies are not large and though no further advances occurred, a very firm undertone was prevalent.

Naphthalene—With the active consuming season about over, market is quiet with recently reduced prices unchanged.

Nitrobenzene—Activity from consuming sources continues good and prices are unchanged.

Ortho-Toluidine — An increased demand for flotation purposes, due it is said to finding xanthate not as satisfactory as first anticipated, has caused a stiffness in this market. Prices are unchanged.

Para-Nitroaniline—Demand is of fair proportions and competition is keen. Prices are firm and steady.

Para-Phenylenediamine— Makers name firm unchanged prices.

Para-Toluidine—Stocks are plentiful on routine demand. Makers quote unchanged prices.

Phenol — Competition continues keen but recently announced prices are firmly adhered to. Returnable drums are quoted at 17c lb with smaller destructible drums at 18c @19c lb. Demand is light.

Potassium Carbonate — Fairly good demand noted for all grades with prices unchanged and the market steady.

Potash Caustic — The average movement of contract parcels into buyers' hands was noted, but new business was routine.

Pyridine—Interest continues at an absolute standstill and some quotations for spot goods are now heard at the shipment level. Intimation of shading for shipment goods is also hinted but uncorroborated.

Sodium Naphthionate — Open quotations are unchanged although demand is rather light and competition is keen.

Sodium Nitrate—It has been definitely settled by the producers in Chile that a reduction in price for the current year will not be made. There is some speculation

Ochre	lb.		.03½
Oil Fuel See Fuel Oil			
Oil Mirbane, see nitrobenzene			
Orange Mineral, 1100 lb csksNY	lb.		.14½
700 lb bbls NY	lb.		.14¾
Ortho-Aminophenol, 50 lb. kegs	lb.	2.20	2.25
Ortho-Anisidine, 100 lb drs	lb.	2.50	2.75
Ortho-Dichlorbenzene, see Dichlorbenzene			
Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1,200 lb. drs, wks	lb.	.32	.35
Ortho-Nitrophenol, 350 lb	lb.	.85	.90
Ortho-Nitrotoluene, 1,000 lb drs, wks	lb.	.13	.15
Ortho-Toluidine 350 lb bbls	lb.	.25	.27
PALLADIUM, metal 10oz. lots	oz.	80.00	81.00
Para-Aminoacetanilid, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	1.00	1.05
Para-Aminophenol, 100 lb kegs	lb		1.15
Hydrochloride, 100 lb kegs	lb.	1.25	1.30
Para-Dichlorbenzene, 150 lb bbls, wks	lb.	.17	.20
25-50 lb kegs	lb.	.20	.21
Paraldehyde 110-55 gal drs USP tech	lb.	.26	.28
Para-Cymene Refd. 110 gal. drs.	gal.	2.25	2.50
Parafermaldehyde, USP, 100 lb cs	lb.	.42½	.45
Para-Nitroacetanilid, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.50	.55
PARA-NITROANILINE, 300 lb bbls, wks single bbls	lb.	.44	.45
ara-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1,200 lb drs wks	lb.		.32
Para-Nitro-ortho Toluidine, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	2.75	2.85
Para-Nitrophenol, 185 lb bbls	lb.	.50	.55
Para-Nitrosodimethylaniline, 120 lb. bbls	lb.	.92	.94
Para-Nitrotoluene, 350 lb bbls	lb.		.30
Para-oxy Benzaldehyde, 100 lb kegs	lb.		1.70
Para-Phentidin, 500 lb drs.	lb.	1.85	1.90
Para-Phenylenediamine, 350 lb. bbls	lb.		1.30
Para-Toluene-Sulfonamide, 175 lb. bbls	lb.	.40	.41
Para-Toluene-Sulfonchloride, 410 lb. bbls, wks	lb.	.18	.30
Para-Toluidine, 350 lb bbls wks	lb.	.90	.96
PARIS GREEN,			
Arsenic Basis, 500 lb kegs	lb.	.19	.20
Kegs, 100lbs.	lb.	.21	.22
Kits, 56, 28, 14lbs.	lb.	.22	.23
Packages, 5 and 2lbs.	lb.	.23	.24
Packages 1 lb. ½ lb., ¼ lb.	lb.	.25	.26
Paris White, see Whiting French			
PETROLATUM, green 300 lb bbls	lb.	.02½	.03
Dark Amber, 300 lb brls	lb.		.04½
Light Amber, 300 lb bbls	lb.		.04½
Cream White USP 300 lb bbls	lb.	.07	.07½
Lily White, USP, 300 lb bbls	lb.		.07¾
Snow White, USP, 300 lb bbls	lb.		.13½
Phenol, see also acid carbolic			
Makers 950 lb drums spot	lb.		.17
Small drums 250-100 lb	lb.	.18	.19
Open market drums	lb.		.21
Natural 240 lb dos drs. wks	lb.		
Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine 100 lb. kegs	lb.	1.28	1.29
Phosgene, 100 lb. cylinders	lb.		
Phosphorus Oxychloride, 175 lb cyl	lb.	.35	.40
Phosphorus, red 110 lb cs	lb.	.68	.70
Yellow 110 lb cs wks	lb.		.32
Imported, 110 lb cs wks	lb.	.35	.37½
Phosphorus Trichlorids, 175 lb cyl. wks	lb.		.45
Phthalic, Anhydride, 100 lb bbls. wks.	lb.	.18	.20
Pitch, Coal-Tar wks	ton.	24.00	26.00
Plaster Paris, techn., 250 lb bbls bbl.			2.30
Platinum metal soft 10 oz lots	oz.		112.00
POTASH SALTS, rough			
Pot. Muriate, basis 80% bags	ton		34.00
Pot. Sulfate, basis 90% bgs.	ton		45.35
Pot. & Mag., Sulfate, basis 48% bags	ton		26.38
Manure Salts basis 30% bulk	ton		18.00
Manure Salts, basis 20% bulk	ton		11.35
Kainit, basis, 12.4% bulk	ton		8.50
Discounts 50tons, 5%; 500 tons 10%			
Bulk in bags, $2.00 extra			
Prices clf. Atlantic&Gulf Ports			

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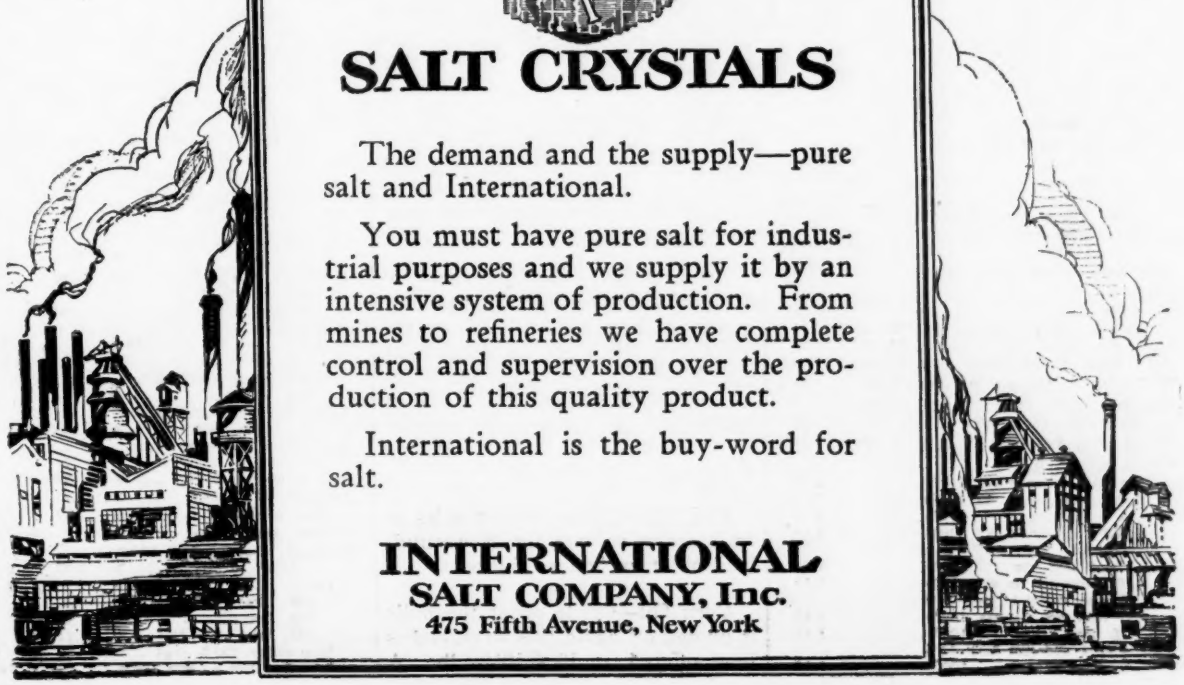

Potassium Acetate
Soda Ash

Chemicals

Soda Caustic
Tri-Sodium Phosphate

POTASSIUM Acetate, USP, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.39	.30
Second Hands, kegs	lb.	.26	.28
Bicarbonate crys 320 lb bbls	lb.	.09	.09½
Bichromate crys., 725 lb cnks	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Powd. 725cnks., wks	lb.	.11	.12
Binoxalate, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.16	.17
Imprt, 112 lb bbls	lb.	.18	.19
Bisulfate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	.30
Bromate, 100 lb. cs	lb.	...	.35
BROMIDE, USP, cryst., 450 lb bbls	lb.	.48	.49
Granular, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.48	.49
Cases, 100 lb	lb.	...	.50
Imported, USP, 220 lb cs	lb.	.38	.41
CARBONATE, 80-85% calc. 800 lb cks	lb.	.05⅝	.05¾
80-85% hydrated, 800 lb Casks	lb.	.05⅝	.05½
90-95% calc. casks	lb.	.06¼	.06½
96-98% calc., casks	lb.	.06¾	.07
99% calc. casks	lb.	...	.07½
USP, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.11	.11½
99% CP, casks	lb.	...	.12½
Chlorate, cryst. 112 lb. kgs e-l wks	lb.	.08½	.09
Imp. 112 lb NY	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Powd., 112 lb kegs wks	lb.	.08½	.09
Imp., kegs NY	lb.	.08¼	.08⅛
Gran. Imp., 112 lb kegs NY	lb.	.10½	.11
Pyrotechnic, fine powd. NY	lb.	...	.07
Chloride, crys. bbls	lb.	.05½	.05½
Chromate, kegs	lb.	.27	.28
Citrate, USP, 50 lb	lb.	...	.60
Cyanide, 110 lb cases	lb.	.55	.57½
Metabisulfite, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Imp., 550 lb bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Nitrate, see Saltpetre			
Oxalate, neutral, 225 lb bbls	lb.	.16	.17
Perchlorate 112 lb kegs	lb.	.11	.12
PERMANGAN, USP, crys., 500 lb. & 100 lb drs. wks	lb.	.14¼	.15
Imp., 113 lb drs.	lb.	.13¾	.14¼
Prussiate red, 220 lb. bags	lb.	.39	.40
Prussiate, yellow 500 lb casks	lb.	.18	.18½
Sulfocyanide, CP, 25 lb jars	lb.	...	.50
Tartrate, neutral 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	.51
Titanium Oxalate, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	.25
Pyridine, 50 gal drs	gal.	...	3.80
QUICKSILVER, see Mercury			
Quinone, 100 lb kegs	lb.	1.75	2.25
R SALT, 250bbls, wks	lb.	.45	.47
Red Lead, See Lead Oxide			
Rochelle Salt, USP, 225 lb bbls	lb.	.20	.20½
Imp., USP, 300 lb bbls	lb.	.19	.19½
Sal Ammoniac, see Ammon. Chloride			
Sal Soda, see Sodium Carbonate			
Salt, Common, see Sodium Chloride			
Salt Cake 94-96% e-l wks	ton	19.00	20.00
White, 87% wks	ton	15.00	17.00
SALTPETRE, Double refined Granular, 450-500 lb bbls. e-l wks.,	lb.	...	.06
Less e-l wks	lb.	.06⅛	.06¼
Powdered, bbls., e-l wks	lb.	...	.07¼
Large Crystals, bbls e-l wks	lb.	...	.08
Triple Refined Gran., bbls., less e-l wks	lb.	.06⅝	.06¾
Satin White, 500 lb bbls	lb.	...	.01½
SILICA Crude, bulk, mines	ton.	6.00	7.00
Refined, floated, bags	ton.	15.00	20.00
Air floated, bags	ton.	32.00	50.00
Extra, floated, bags	ton.	55.00	65.00
SILVER, metal, American oz.	oz.	.64	.64½
Soap, Castile, 40 lb bxs	lb.	.30	.35
Powd. USP, 250 lb bbls	lb.	.28	.30
Green, USP, 450 lb bbls	lb.	.07½	.08½
SODA ASH, 58% light 1-4 bags delivered NY 100 lb.		...	2.19
5 & Up bgs., del'd. NY 100 lb.		...	2.04
1-4 bbls. delvd. NY 100 lb.		...	2.44
5 & Up bbls del'd. NY 100 lb.		...	2.29
Contract, Basis 58% light e-l bags wks 100 lb.		...	1.38
58% dense e-l bgs wks 100 lb.		...	1.50
Prompt and spot, basis 58% light bgs e-l wks 100 lb.		...	1.43
58% dense e-l bgs wks 100 lb.		...	1.45
Prompt and spot basis 58% e-l wks 100 lb.		...	1.50

among the trade locally as to the effect this action will have on the consumption of Chilean nitrate, for it is felt that should the current year show further decreases in world consumption, next year steps will have to be taken towards a readjustment. Locally the market was quiet and unchanged, but with the final decision of the producers, a reviving interest is expected.

Sodium Prussiate — Unchanged and firm with sales made at the makers' quoted prices.

Sodium Sulfide—Market soft on good supplies here and a lack of interest on the consumers' part. Prices are unchanged.

Solvent Naphtha — Demand is rather light with supplies plentiful, but leading factors quote firm unchanged prices.

Toluene—Shows no change with supplies easy and prices unchanged.

Xylene—Price quotations from leading shippers are unchanged with situation steady.

OILS AND FATS

Castor Oil—Has not shown any change during the past week. The market continues steady at the schedule figures.

Chinawood Oil—Although chinawood did not register a price advance last week, prices are firm for all positions. The lowest spot figures heard are on the basis of 18c lb with some factors reporting sales at even higher levels. The position on the coast and for shipment from China is unchanged. Trading last week was confined more to transactions between dealers rather than with consumers.

Coconut Oil—A continuance of the easiness noted for the past few weeks is in evidence. All grades are lower this week on a light demand. Spot Ceylon in barrels is offered at 10½c@11c lb; tanks at 9⅝c@9¾c lb. Manila on spot is also lower at 10½c@11c lb; Pacific Coast tanks, 8¾c@9c lb.

Cod Oil—Factors report sales at an average volume for Newfoundland oil at unchanged figures.

Corn Oil—Crude oil at the mills is quoted off again this week and is now offered at 10c@10¼c lb. A

SODA CAUSTIC, 76% solid 1-4 drums deliv'd, NY 100 lb		...	3.91
5 & Up drs del. NY 100 lb.		...	3.76
Ground & Flake 76% 1-4 drms, del., NY 100 lb.		...	4.31
5 & Up drs del. NY 100 lb.		...	4.16
1-4 bbls del. 100 lb.		...	4.56
5 & Up bbls del. 100 lb.		...	4.41
Contract basis 76% e-l wks 100 lb.		...	3.10
Pmpt., and spot Basis 76% e-l wks 100 lb.		...	3.30
Contract 74% low grade e-l wks flat 100 lb.		...	3.02
Ground & Flake, 76% pmpt. and spot, wks e-l drs 100 lb.		...	3.60
USP, stick, 10 lb cans	lb.	.19	.31
Pure, stick, by alcohol	lb.	.25	.37
Soda Sal. see Sodium Carbonate			
Sodium Metal, 12½ lb. bricks	lb.	...	.27
SODIUM ACETATE, crys., 450 lb bbls wks	lb.	.04½	.05
Aluminate, 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	.07½	.08
Aluminum Sulfate, see Alum Soda			
Arsenate, 4 lb mtl. wks drms gal.		.50	.60
Drums, 8 lb material, wks gal.		1.00	1.20
Benzoate, USP, 100 lb bbls	lb.	.50	.55
Bicarbonate, 400 lb bbls NY 100 lb.		...	2.41
Bbls e-l wks 100 lb.		...	2.00
112 lb kegs e-l wks	lb.	...	2.25
112 lb kegs NY 100 lb.		...	2.66
Bichromate, 500 lb casks wks	lb.	.06¾	.06⅛
Bisulfite, dry powder 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	...	.08½
Imported	lb.	...	.08
BROMIDE, USP 450 lb bbls	lb.	.48	.49
Cases, 50 lb	lb.	.48	.49
Imp., USP, 220 lb cases	lb.	.44½	.45
Bromate, 100 lb cs	lb.	...	1.15
Carbonate Sal Soda 350 lb bbls le-l NY 100 lb.		1.30	1.35
Works e-l 100 lb.		1.10	1.30
Monohydrate, 400 lb. bbl. le-l NY 100 lb.		...	2.40
Pure photographic 100 lb.			
Imported, 112 lb. kegs	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Chloride, tech	ton.	13.00	13.00
CP, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	.06	.06
Chlorate, 112 lb kegs wks	lb.	.06¼	.06½
kegs	lb.	.06	.08
Chromate 800 lb bbl	lb.	...	.08
Cyanide 96-98% 100 & 250 lb. drums wks	lb.	...	.20
e-l wks	lb.	...	.19
Imp., 95-97% 100 lb drs	lb.	...	.19
e-l wks	lb.	...	.18
Fluoride, 300 lb bbls, wks	lb.	.08¾	.09
Imp., 700 lb cks	lb.	.09	.10
Hydroxide, see Soda Caustic			
Hypochlorite Soln 100 lb cbys	lb.	...	.05
14½ soln., 50 lb cbys	lb.	...	.04
Hydrosulfite, 200 lb. bbls fob wks	lb.	.23	.24
Fur Stripping 50 cans	lb.	.20	.25
HYPOSULFITE, tech., pea crys. 375 lb bbls., wks 100 lb.		2.65	3.05
Bbls. e-l wks 100 lb.		...	2.50
100 lb. kegs wks 100 lb.		2.80	2.90
Imp. 100 lb.		2.75	3.00
Regular crys., bbls. wks 100 lb.		2.40	2.65
Bbls., e-l wks 100 lb.		2.40	2.50
Kegs, wks 100 lb.		2.35	2.45
Imp. 100 lb.		2.35	2.45
Metanilate, 150 lb bbls	lb.	.70	.75
Molybdate 100 lb kegs	lb.	...	1.10
Naphthionate, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	.55	.57
Nitrate crude, 95% 200 lb bgs e-l NY 100 lb.			2.34
Aug-Shipment 100 lbs.		...	2.34
Double Refined 400 lb bbls. Gran. e-l wks	lb.	...	.03¾
Nitrite 500 lb bbls spot makers	lb.	...	.09
Imp., 650 lb casks	lb.	.08¾	.09
Ortho-Chloro-Toluene Sulfonate 175 lb bbls. wks	lb.	.25	.27
Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.20	.23
Perborate, 275 lb bbls	lb.	.21	.23
Imp., 225 lb drs	lb.	.21	.23
Peroxide, 200 lb cases	lb.	...	.27
Phosphate, di-sodium tech 550 lb. Bbls 100 lb.		2.25	2.55
Imp., 100 lb.		2.12½	2.15
USP, Gran., 275 bbls	lb.	.07	.07¼
Imp, Gran.	lb.	.04½	.05¼
USP, Cryst. 275 bbls	lb.	.07½	.08
Meco-sodium 100 lb bags	lb.	.30	.31
Tri-sodium tech e-l bbls 100 lb.		...	2.90

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Solvay Sodium Nitrite

Solvay 58% Soda Ash
Dense—Light
Solvay Fluf (Extra Light Soda Ash)
Solvay 76% Caustic Soda
Solid—Flake—Ground
Solvay Super Alkali
Solvay Snowflake Crystals
(Trademark Registered)
Solvay Laundry Soda
Solvay Cleansing Soda
Solvay Tanners Alkali
Solvay Tanners Soda
Solvay Liquid Caustic Soda
Solvay Calcium Chloride 73%—75%

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Sodium Picramate
Toluene

Chemicals

Toluidine
Corn Oil, Crude

SODIUM (Continued)			
Picramate, 100 lb. kegs	lb.		.69
Para-Toluene Sulfonate 175 lb bbls	lb.	.08	.09
PRUSSIATE, yellow, 350 lb bbls. wks	lb.	.10	.10½
Imp., 50 lb cks	lb.	.10	.10½
Pyrophosphate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.13½	.14
Salicylate, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.37	.38
Silicate, 40° turbid, tanks wks	100 lb.		.75
55gal. drums wks	100 lb.	.85	1.10
40° clear, tanks wks	100 lb.		1.10
55gal. drs. wks	100 lb.	1.20	1.45
42° turbid tks., wks	100 lb.		.80
55gal. drs wks	100 lb.	.90	1.15
42° clear, tanks, wks	100 lb.		1.25
55gal. drs., wks	100 lb.	1.35	1.75
Silicofluoride, 450 lb bbls NY	lb.	.04½	.04½
Stannate, 100 lb drums	lb.	.41½	.42
Sulfanilate 400 lb bbls	lb.		.16
Sulphate, see Glauber's Salt			
Sulfate, Anhydrous 550 lb bbls. c-l wks	lb.	.02¼	.02¾
Imp., 250 lb bbls	lb.	.01¾	.02
Sulfide, 60% solid, 650 lb drs. lc-l wks	lb.	.03¾	.04
Drs., c-l wks	lb.		.03½
Imp., 700 lb drs NY	lb.	.03	.03½
60% brkn, 650 lb drs wks	lb.	.04	.04¼
Drs. c-l wks	lb.		.03¾
30% crys., 440 lb bbls wks	lb.	.02½	.02¾
Imp. 400 lb bbls	lb.	.02¼	.02½
Sulfite, cryst., 400 lb bbls wks	lb.	.03¼	.03½
Anhydrous, USP, 100 lb kgs	lb.	.05½	.09
Sulfocarbolate, USP, 100 lb kgs	lb.	.32	.34
Sulfocyanide, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.40	.45
Tungstate, cryst., 100 lb kegs	lb.	.80	.82½
SOLVENT NAPHTHA, 110gal. drs, wks	gal.	.40	nom.
8,000gal tnk crs wks	gal.	.35	nom.
STRONTIUM, Bromide, USP, 50 lb. kegs	lb.	.51	.53
Carbonate NF 600 lb bbls wks	lb.		.30
100 lb kgs, wks	lb.		.08
Nitrate, 600 lb bbls NY	lb.	.08	.08½
Imported, bbls NY	lb.	.08	.08½
SULFUR			
Crude, fob., mines	ton	18.00	19.00
Brimstone Broken Rock 250 lb bgs c-l	100 lb.		2.05
Less c-l bbls NY	100 lb.	2.30	2.55
Roll, 500 lb bgs c-l NY 100 lb			2.25
Less c-l bbls NY	100 lb.	2.60	2.85
Flour, Heavy bgs c-l	100 lb.		2.50
Light, 100% bags c-l 100 lb.			2.60
Rubbermakers 100% .240 lb. bbls., c-l bags NY 100 lb.			2.60
Comm'l 99% c-l 150 lb bgs. NY	100 lb.		1.45
For Dusting, c-l 99% 100 lb. bags, NY	100 lb		2.40
Flowers, 100% 155 lb bbls. NY c-l	100 lb.		3.45
Precipitated 125 lb bbls NY	lb		.17
Lac., 125 lb bbls NY	lb.		.13
Sulfur Chloride, red, 700 lb drs. wks	lb.	.05	.05½
150 lb chys wks	lb.		.06½
Yellow, 700 lb drs wks	lb.	.03¾	.04½
Sulfur Dioxide, 100 lb cyl	lb.	.17	.19
Sufuryl Chloride, 600 lb drs.	lb.	.65	.70
Tar Coke Oven, Tks., wks	gal.	.07	.08
Water Gas, Tks., wks	gal.		.08
Terra Alba No 1 300 lb bbls 100lbs		1.85	1.90
Tetralene, 50gal. drs wks	lb.		.20
Thiocarbanilid, 170 lb bbls	lb.	.22	.24
TIN, metal Straits NY	lb.		.63½
99% American NY	lb.		.63¼
Bichloride, 50% sol'n. bbls wks.	lb.		.17¾
Crystals, 500 lb bbls., wks	lb.		.43
100 lb kegs wks	lb.		.43½
Oxide, 300 lb bbls wks	lb.		.66
100 lb kegs wks	lb.		.68
Recovered bbls	lb.		.61
Tetrachloride, 100 lb drs wks	lb.	.6	.36
Titanium Oxide bbls., wks	lb.	.13	.14
Toluidine, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.90	.94
Sulfate, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.80	.85
Toluene, 8,000gal. tnk cars wks	gal.		.35
110gal. drs wks	gal.		.40
Nitration, Tank cars wks	gal.		.37
Drums wks	gal.		.42
Neo-corrosive, tnk crs wks	gal.	.36	nom.
Drums, wks	gal.	.41	nom.

light demand has been a factor in the general easiness. Refined oil both in tanks and barrels is unchanged.

Cottonseed Oil—Locally the market is quiet with some little trading noted on the basis of 13c lb for September deliveries. Crude at the mills is quiet and generally unchanged at 12¼c@12½c lb.

Greases--No great activity was noted in greases last week. Prices have shown a tendency to ease off since last reported but at the moment the local market is steady on all grades.

Lard Oil—With the exception of edible prime, all grades were marked down last week on a somewhat lighter demand. Current quotations are: Edible prime, 17¾c lb; off prime, 13¾ lb.

Linseed Oil—After showing an easier tendency early last week the market recovered somewhat to 12c lb. Previously sales were made on the basis of 11.9c and as low as 11.8c lb. However, a better inquiry for futures caused an upward reaction to 12c at the close of the week.

Menhaden Oil—Crude oil is offered at unchanged figures on the Baltimore market. It is said that recent reports of the fishing activities show a slightly better catch recently. This has not been reflected in the market activity to date.

Neatsfoot Oil — Makers prices were generally lower last week than in some weeks past. The local market was steady at the reduced figures with a fair volume of business noted. Quotations are: pure, 15¼c lb; C. P., 18c lb; extra, 12c lb and No. 1, 11½c lb.

Oleo Oil—Lower on a routine demand at 12½c@13c lb for No. 1, 11c lb for No. 2 and No. 3 unchanged at 10c lb.

Olive Oil—Denatured oil continues scarce and strong on spot and for shipment. Demand is good and sales have been made at $1.25 gal. for spot parcels. Replacements are said to be on a higher level.

Toluidine, Mixed, 900 lb drs wks	lb.	.31	.32
Toner Lithol Red bbls	lb.	.85	.90
Para Red bbls	lb.	.75	.80
Toluidine,	lb.	1.75	1.80
Triacetin, 50gal. drs wks	gal.	8.60	8.90
Tribromphenol, 100 lb cases	lb.		1.10
Triphenylguanidine	lb.	.70	.75
Triphenyl Phosphate, 450 lb bbls	lb.		.75
Tungsten, NY	WOunit	10.50	11.00
Ultramarine Blue	lb.	.15	.25
Urea, Pure, 112 lb cases	lb.	.18	.20
Venetian Red	lb.		.60
Vermilion Amer., 100 lb kegs	lb.	.35	.40
English kegs	lb.	1.45	1.50
WHITE LEAD, see lead, white			
XYLENE, 3° dist. range nitration 110gal. drs., NY	gal.	70	nom.
5° dist, range, 8,000gal. tanks wks	gal.	.55	nom.
110gal. drs wks	gal.	.60	nom.
10° dist. range drums, wks gal.		.55	nom.
Tanks wks	gal.	.50	nom.
Com'l. 110 gal drs. wks gal.		.41	nom.
Tanks wks	gal.	.36	nom.
Xylidine crude	lb.		.35
Refined	lb.	.38	.40
ZINC. METAL, high grade slabs c-l N Y	100 lb.	7.75	7.80
Ammonium Chloride, powd. 400 lb. bbls	lb.		.06¼
Carb., tech. bbls NY	lb.	.09½	.10
USP, 100 lb kegs	lb.		.20
Chloride, fused 600 lb drs wks	lb.		.06
Drs. c-l wks	lb.		.05½
Granulated, 500 lb bbls wks	lb.	.06¼	.06½
Imported dr NY	lb.	.06¾	.06¾
Solution 50% tnks wks 100 lb.			3.00
Cyanide, 100 lb., drs	lb.	.40	.41
Dust, 100 lb. tins wks	lb.		.10
500 lb bbls kegs c-l wks	lb.		.09
500 lb bbls kegs lc-l wks	lb.		.09½
Oxide, Amer., Bags wks	lb.	.07½	.07¾
Amer 300 lb. bbls wks	lb.	.07¾	.07¾
French, 300 lb bbls wks	lb.	.10½	.12½
Bbl. c-l wks	lb.	.10½	.12½
Bags c-l wks	lb.	.10½	.12½
USP, 100 lb bbls c-l	lb.		.14
10-25 bbl lots	lb.		.15
5bbl lots	lb.		.16
1bbl lots	lb.		.17
Imported, white seal, bbls	lb.	.12	.13½
Green seal, bbls	lb.	.11½	.12
Red seal, bbls	lb.	.10½	.11
Stearate, USP, 50 lb bbls	lb.	.21½	.24
Sulfate, 400 lb bbls wks	lb.	.03	.03¼
Bbls c-l wks	lb.		.02½
USP, 100 lb bbls	lb.	.08	.09
Sulfide, 500 lb bbls	lb.	.30	.32
Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegs	lb.	.29	.30
Ziconium, oxide, pure	lb.	.45	.50
Semi-refined bags	lb.	.08	.10
Natural, bags	lb.	.02½	.03

Oils & Fats

Castor, No. 1, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.12½	.13
80 lb cases	lb.	.13½	.14
No. 3	lb.	.12	.12½
Blown, 400 lb bbls	lb.		.18
China Wood bbls spot NY	lb.	.18	.18¼
Tanks, Spot NY	lb.		.16¾
Coast tanks	lb.	.15¾	.16
Coconut Ceylon 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	.10½	.11
8,000 gal tanks NY	lb.	.09⅝	.09⅝
Cochin, 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	.11½	.12
Tanks, NY	lb.		.11
Manila bbls NY	lb.	.11	.11¼
Tanks, NY	lb.		.09⅝
Tanks Pacific Coast	lb.	.08¾	.09
Edible bbls NY	lb.	.13½	.14
Cod Newfoundland, 50gal bbls gal.		.60	.64
Tanks, NY	gal.	.55	.57
Cod Liver, see Cod Liver Oil under Chemicals			
Copra, bags	lb.	.06	.06¼
Corn, ref., 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	.14½	.15
Tanks	lb.	.12¾	.12½
Crude tanks mills	lb.	.10	.10¼
Bbls N Y	lb.	.13½	.14

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Whale Oil, Crude

Oils & Fats

Yolk Oil
Glue

Cottonseed Crude, mill	lb.	.12½	.13
PSY, 100bbls NY spot	lb.	.15	.15½
Sept	lb.	.13½	.13¾
White, 100 bbls lots NY	lb.	...	.13½
Winter yellow 100bbls NY	lb.	...	.14
Degras, Amer., 50gal. bbls NY	lb.	.04¼	.04½
English, light bbls NY	lb.	.05¼	.05½
Brown, bbls NY	lb.	.04⅝	.04¾
Light brown, bbls NY	lb.	.04½	.04⅝
Dark, bbls NY	lb.	.03½	.04
Neutral, bbls NY	lb.	.07½	.12
Moellon, bbls, NY	gal.	...	.50
Greases choice white bbls NY	lb.	.11¼	.11½
Yellow	lb.	...	.08¾
House	lb.	...	.08
Brown	lb.	...	.07½
Herring, Tanks, Coast	gal.	nom.	nom.
Horse, 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	.10	nom.
Lard, prime steam bbls	lb.	.15	.15½
Compounds, bbls	lb.	.13¾	.14
LARD OIL, edible prime	lb.	...	.17¾
Off prime bbls	lb.	...	.13¾
Extra bbls	lb.	...	.13
Extra, No. 1, bbls	lb.	...	.12
No. 1 bbls	lb.	...	.11½
No. 2, bbls	lb.	...	.11¼
LINSEED, raw c-l bbls spot	lb.	...	12.0
Five bbls raw	lb.	...	12.4
Tanks, raw	lb.	...	11.2
Bld., 5bbl lot wks	lb.	...	13.1
Dbl. boiled 5bbl	lb.	...	12.8
Sept-Dec. c-l wks	lb.	...	12.0
Imported bbls NY	gal.	...	...
Tanks, NY	gal.	...	...
Menhaden, crude tanks, Balt	gal.	...	.47½
Light pressed, bbls NY	gal.	.65	.67
Yellow, bleached bbls NY	gal.	.68	.70
Extra bleached bbls NY	gal.	.70	.72
Blown bbls NY	lb.	...	.10
Mineral Oil, white, 50gal. bbls	gal.	.80	.90
Russian	gal.	.95	1.00
Neatsfoot 20° ct., bbls NY	lb.	...	.18¾
Pure bbls NY	lb.	...	.15¾
CP bbls NY	lb.	...	.18
Extra bbls NY	lb.	...	.12
No. 1, bbls NY	lb.	...	.11½
Oleo Oil, No. 1, bbls NY	lb.	.12½	.13
No. 2, bbls NY	lb.	...	.11
No. 3, bbls NY	lb.	...	.10¾
OLIVE, denatured bbls NY	gal.	1.25	1.30
Edible, bbls NY	gal.	...	1.85
Foots bbls NY	lb.	.08½	.08¾
Shipments	lb.	.08¾	.08½
Palm Lagos, 1,500 lb casks	lb.	.08¾	.09
Niger casks	lb.	.08¾	.08½
Benny Old Calabar casks	lb.	...	.08½
Palm Kernel bbl NY	lb.	.11	.11¼
Casks	lb.	.10½	.11
Peanut refined bbls NY	lb.	.16½	.17
Crude, mills buyers' tks	lb.	...	.13
Crude, bbls, NY	lb.	...	.14½
Perilla bbls NY	lb.	.13½	.14
Tanks, NY	lb.	.11¼	.11½
Poppyseed, bbls NY	gal.	1.70	1.75
Rapeseed, bbls NY Japanese	gal.	.86	.88
English	gal.	.93	.95
Blown bbls NY	gal.	1.09	1.10
Red Oil, distilled bbls	lb.	.10	.10½
Tanks	lb.	...	.08¾
Saponified, bbls	lb.	.10½	.11
Tanks	lb.	...	.09
Salmon, 8,000 gal. tks Coast	gal.	.50	nom.
Sardine, Tanks, Pacific Coast	gal.	...	.57
Sesame, edible yellow bbls	lb.	.15	.15½
White	lb.	.16	.16¼
Sod Oil, bbls, NY	gal.	...	.40
SOYA BEAN, crude tks Pac Cst.	lb.	.10½	.10⅝
Crude, tks., NY	lb.	...	.11¼
Crude, bbls., NY	lb.	.12½	.13
Refined bbls NY	lb.	...	.13
Sperm, 38° ct., blchd, bbls NY	gal.	.85	.86
45° cold test blchd bbls NY	gal.	.83	.84
STEARIC ACID,			
Double pressed, bags dist.	lb.	.14	.14¼
Double pressed, bgs saponified	lb.	.14	.14¼
Carlots	lb.	...	.13¾
Triple pressed bgs, dist.	lb.	.16½	.16¾
Carlots	lb.	...	.16¼
Stearine Oleo bbls	lb.	...	.11½
Tallow edible, tierces	lb.	...	.11
City Extra loose	lb.	.08¼	.08½
Tallow Oil, acidless tks., NY	lb.	.10½	.10¾
Bbls., c-l NY	lb.	...	.11¼
Whale, nat winter bbls NY	gal.	.76	.78
Blchd, winter bbls, NY	gal.	.78	.80
Extra blchd, bbls, NY	gal.	.80	.82
Crude No. 1, tanks coast	gal.		
Crude No. 2, tanks coast	gal.		
Crude No. 3, tanks coast	gal.		

Peanut Oil—Unchanged and generally quoted in a nominal way at 16½c@17c lb for refined in bbls.

Perilla Oil—Interest is routine forcing a reduction for tank oil on spot to 11¼c@11½c lb.

Rapeseed Oil—All grades are offered at reduced prices this week. The demand has not been large and with ample stocks sellers have lowered their prices to 86c@88c gal. for Japanese; 93c@95c gal. for English and $1.09@$1.10 for blown.

Red Oil—Lower on spot with sales of distilled tanks reported at 8¾c@9c lb. Saponified tanks are also lower at 9c@9½c lb.

INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS

Albumens—The spot market for egg albumen is unchanged and somewhat quieter at $1.00@$1.02 lb. With the contract season over sales in a large volume are not expected at this time, although some business is being done outside of contracts at the above price.

Blood—Some movement of dried blood is noted on spot on the basis of $4.00 unit. The Chicago market is unchanged and steady. South American is quoted at $4.00 unit for shipment on a quiet market.

Bone Meal—Imported 3 and 50% is moving at a rate very satisfactory to sellers at $31.00 ton, New York. Parcels at Chicago are held at $33.00 ton.

Cudbear—Generally unchanged as to price with the usual summer slack in evidence.

Cutch—Quiet on this market with offerings of Rangoon heard at 17c @18c lb.

Cyanamide—Domestic material is unchanged as to price with sales noted in fair volume.

Dextrins—Leading sellers report sales at a moderate rate since the recent upward revision in prices on all grades.

Divi Divi—Some small business was done last week at $41.00 ton for shipment. Consuming interest is routine at the moment.

Fish Scrap—A better interest is noted although actual orders have not shown any great increase. Current quotations are on the basis of $3.90 and 10c unit, Baltimore.

Yolk Oil, bbls	lb.		
Turkey Red, Oil, single bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Double	lb.	.14	.16
Walnut, crude bbls NY	lb.		

Industrial Raw Materials

Albumen, Egg edible	lb.	1.00	1.02
Tech., 100 lb drs	lb.	.97	.99
Blood, 225 lb bbls	lb.	.58	.60
Vegetable edible	lb.	.60	.65
Technical	lb.	.50	.55
Ammonium Sulfate, See Chemicals			
Annatto, fine	lb.	.41	.43
Archil, double 600 lb bbls	lb.	.13	.14
Triple, 600 lb bbls	lb.	.16	.17
Cone, 600 lb bbls	lb.	.18	.20
Asbestine, c-l	ton.	18.00	18.00
lc-l	ton.	20.00	22.00
Bees Wax, white cases	lb.	.59	.60
Yellow, refined cases	lb.	.43	.49
Crude, bags	lb.	.41	.46
Commercial, cs.,	lb.	.27	.28
Blood dried fob NY	unit	...	4.00
Chicago	unit	...	4.25
S. Am., Shipment	unit	...	4.00
Bone Raw, Chicago	ton	...	32.00
Bone Meal 3 & 50 1 MP	ton.	32.50	33.00
Bone Ash, 100 lb bags	lb.	.06	.07
Black, 200 lb bbls	lb.	...	.08¾
Candelilla Wax, bags	lb.	.36	.38
Carnauba Wax, Flor., bags	lb.	.50	nom.
Powd.	lb.	.50	nom.
No. 1, Yellow bags	lb.	.43	.49
No. 2, regular bags	lb.	.43	.44
No. 2, N. Country bags	lb.	...	nom.
No. 3, N Country bags	lb.	.36	.38
No. 3, chalky bags	lb.	.36	.38
CHARCOAL			
Hardwood, lump, bulk wks	bu.	.18	.19
Spot NY	bu.	.24	.26
Wood, powd., 100 lb bbls	lb.	.04	.05
Willow, powd 100 lb wks bbls	lb.	.06	.06¼
Chestnut, clarified, 25% tks, wks	lb.	.01½	.01¾
Bbls., wks	lb.	.02½	.02¾
Powd., 60% 100 lb bags wks	lb.	.05½	.05¾
Decolorized bags wks	lb.	.06½	.07
Cudbear, English	lb.	.17	.18
Cutch Rangoon 100 lb bales	lb.	...	.13
Tablets, 120 lb boxes	lb.	.13	.14
Borneo solid, 100 lb bales	lb.	.05½	.05¾
Cyanamide, bulk c-l wks Amm unit.		1.90	2.05
Imp.	Amm unit.	2.00	2.30
Dextrin, white corn 140 lb bags,			
c-l	100 lb.	...	3.87
bags c-l	100 lb.	...	3.97
Canary	100 lb.	...	3.92
bags lc-l	100 lb.	...	4.02
Potato, white 220 lb bags lc-l	lb.	...	.08¾
Yellow, 220 lb bags	lb.	...	.08¼
Tapioca, 200 lb. bags l-cl	lb.	.07¾	.08¼
Divi Divi Extract	lb.	.04	nom.
Pods, bags ship	ton	42.00	43.00
EARTH, Diatomaceous, see Kieselguhr			
Egg Yolk, 200 lb cs	lb.	.70	.72
Ester Gums			
Dark, 280 lb. bbls.,	lb.	.13¾	.14
Light, 280 lb. bbls.	lb.	.14	.14¼
Fish Scrap, dried wks	unit	3.90	& .10
Acid Bulk 7 & 3½, Delv.			
Norfolk & Balt basis	unit	3.50	& .60
Flavine Lemon 55 lb cs	lb.	.90	.95
Orange 70 lb cs	lb.	.85	.90
Fossil Flour	lb.	.03½	.04
Fustic, solid 50 lb boxes	lb.	.20	.23
Crystals, 100 lb boxes	lb.	.20	.22
Liquid, 51°, 600 lb bbls	lb.	.09	.10
Fustic, sticks	ton.	30.00	32.00
Chips	lb.	.04	.05
Gall extract	lb.	.20	.21
Gambier 25% liq., 450 lb bbls	lb.	.12	.14
Common 200 lb cases	lb.	.08	.09
Singapore cubes, 150 lb bags	lb.	...	.22
Gelatin, Technical 100 lb cs	lb.	.45	.50
Glucose, (Grape Sugar) dry 70°			
bags c-l NY	100 lb.	3.14	3.34
80° bags c-l NY	100 lb.	3.34	3.54
Tanners' Spcl 100 lb bgs	100 lb.	...	3.14
GLUE, pure white bbls	lb.	.22	.28
Medium white, bbls	lb.	.20	.24
French bbls	lb.	.12	.25
High Grade, bbls	lb.	.25	.40
Bone, regular, bbls	lb.	.10	.12
Fish, bbls	gal.	1.50	1.75
Hide bbls	lb.	.14	.24

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SALES AGENTS

Industrial Raw Materials

Gums
Oak Bark

Osage Orange
Whiting

GUM, Accroides, Red, coarse and fine, 140-150 lb bags		.03¾	.04½
Powdered, 150 lb bgs.	lb.	.06	.06½
Accroides, Yel. 150-200 lb bgs	lb.	.18	.20
Animi (Hanmbar) Bean and pea 250 lb. cases	lb.	.40	.45
Glassy, 250 lb cases	lb.	.60	.65
Asphaltum, Barbadoes, Manjak 200 lb bags	lb.	.09	.12
Egyptian, 200 lb. cases	lb.	.15	.17
Gilsonite selects 150 lb bgs	ton	55.00	60.00
Benzoin, Sumatra, Tech., 120 lb cases	lb.	.30	.32
Copal, Congo, 112 lb bags Water White,	lb.	.35	.36
Light Amber,	lb.	12½	.14
Dark Amber,	lb.	08¾	.09
Clean Opaque	lb.	.12	.13
Copal, East Indian 224 lb cases, 150 lb bags— Pale, E. I. Bold	lb.	.18	.18½
Pale, E. I. Chips	lb	.06½	.07
Copal, Manila, 180-190 lb baskets— Pale Bold, Lobo A,	lb.	.16	.16½
Pale Bold, Nubs, Lobo B	lb.	.15	.15½
Pale, Bold, Lobo C	lb.	.14½	.15
Pale Nubs, P.N.	lb.	.14	.14½
Pale Bold, 224 lb cases	lb.	.16	.18
Copal, Pontianak 224 lb cases— Pale, Bold, genuine No. 1	lb.	.28	.28½
Pale, genuine split chips	lb.	.19	.19½
Damar, Batavia, standard, 136 lb. cases	lb.	.27½	.28½
Batavia B Seeds 136 lb cases	lb.	.18	.18½
Batavia, F Splinters, 136 lb. cases and bags	lb.	.09	.09½
Batavia, Dust 160 lb bags	lb.	.07	.07½
Singapore No 1 224 lb cs	lb.	.34	.35
Singapore No.2 224 lb cases	lb.	.21	.21½
Singapore No.3 180 lb bgs	lb.	.07	.07¼
Elemi, No. 1 80-85 lb cs	lb.	.15	.16
No. 2 80-85 lb cases	lb.	.14	.15
No. 3, 80-85 lb cases	lb.	.13	.14
Kauri No. 1 224-226 lb cases	lb.	.67½	.68
No. 2, fair pale 224-226 lb cases	lb.	.44½	.45
Bush Chips, 224-260 lb. cases	lb.	.38	.40
Pale Chips, 224-260 lb cases	lb.	.24½	.26
Brown Chips, 180-200 lb. bags	lb.	.14½	.16
Sandarac, Prime quality 220 lb. bags and 300 lb casks	lb.	.27	.28
Graphite, crude, 220 lb bags	ton.	15.00	35.00
Flake, 900 lb bbls	lb.	.05	.09
HEMATINE, Paste, 500 lb bbls	lb.	.09	.12
Crystals, 400 lb bbls	lb.	.12	.20
Hemlock, 26% 600 lb bbls wks	lb.	.03½	.03¾
Bark,	ton.	...	16.00
Hypernic, 51° 600 lb bbls	lb.	.12	.15
Indigo Madras bbls	lb.	1.28	1.30
20% paste drums	lb.	.14	.15
Japan Wax, 224 lb cs	lb.	.18	.19
KIESELGUHR, 95 lb bags NY	ton	60.00	70.00
Larch 25% 600 lb bbls wks	lb.	.03¾	.04
Powd., 100 lb. bags wks	lb.	.08	.09
Logwood 51° 600 lb bbls	lb.	.03¾	.03½
Lower grades	lb.	.07½	.08
Solid, 50 lb boxes	lb.	.12	.15
LOGWOOD, sticks	ton.	26.00	27.00
Chips, 150 lb bags	lb.	.03	.03½
Madder, Dutch	lb.	...	.30
Mangrove, 55% 400 lb bbls	lb.	.03½	nom.
Mangrove, bark, African	ton.	...	38.00
Marble Flour, bulk	ton.	10.00	12.00
See also Calcium Carbonate under Chemicals			
Montan Wax, crude bags	lb.	.06½	.07
Bleached bags	lb.	.24	.27
Myrobalans, 25% liquid bbls	lb.	.04	.04½
50% solid, 50 lb boxes	lb.	.08	.08¾
Myrobalans, bags J1	ton	45.00	46.00
B2	ton.	...	...
New crop	ton.	29.50	30.00
J2	ton.	...	...
New crop	ton	29.50	31.00
Nitrogenous Material bulk,	unit	...	3.60
NUTGALLS, Chinese, bags	lb.	.17	.18
Aleppy bags	lb.	.23	nom.
Powd. bags	lb.	.23	.24
Oak bark, whole	ton.	20.00	23.00
Ground	ton.	45.00	50.00
Oak, tanks, wks	lb.	...	.03½
25-25% liq. 600 lb bbls wks	lb.	.04	.04½
Solid, powd.	lb.	.07½	.08
Osage Orange 51° liquid	lb.	.07	.07½
Powd. 100 lb bags	lb.	.14½	.15
Crystals	lb.	.16	.17
Paracoumarone, 230 lb. drums	lb.	.12	.15
Paraffin, ref'd. 200 lb. cs slabs 118-120 deg. M.P.	lb.	.08	.09
123-127 deg. M.P.	lb.	.06½	.06¾
128-132 deg. M.P.	lb.	.07½	.07¾
133-137 deg. M.P.	lb.	.08	.08½
138-140 deg. M.P.	lb.	.09¾	.10
Phosphate Acid, 16% Bulk wks	unit	.62½	.65
Phosphate Rock, fob., mines Florida Pebble 68%	ton.	3.00	3.25
Florida Pebble 70%	ton	3.50	3.65
Florida Pebble 72%	ton	3.85	4.00
Florida Pebble, basis 75%-74%	...	...	5.35
Florida Pebble, 75%	...	...	5.60
Florida Pebble, basis 77%-76%	...	...	6.00
Tennessee, 72%	ton.	...	5.50
Pine Oil, stm., dist. bbls	gal.	...	.66
Destructive dist.	lb.	.63	.64
Prime	bbl.	8.00	10.60
Plaster Paris, tech., 250 lb bbls	bbl.	...	3.30
Pumice Stone, lump, 250 lb bbls	lb.	.04½	.06
Lump, bags	lb.	.04	.05
Powdered, 350 lb bbls	lb.	.02½	.03
QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid tks	lb.	.03	.03⅛
450 lb bbls c-l		.03½	.04
35% bleaching, 450 lb bbls	lb.	.04	.05
Solid 63% 100 lb. bales clf.	lb.	.04½	.04¾
Clarified, 64% bales	lb.	...	.05
Quercitron, 51° 450 lb bbls	lb.	.03¾	.07
Solid, 100 lb. boxes	lb.	.10	.13
Quercitron, bark, rough	ton.	...	14.00
Ground	ton.	34.00	35.00

Rosins, (Solid in 600 lb bbls gross for net)

B,	15.25	I,	16.60
D,	15.50	K,	16.60
E,	16.00	M,	16.65
F,	16.50	N,	16.75
G,	16.50	WG,	17.00
H,	16.60	WW,	17.25

(Sold in 600 lb bbls net, quotations based on a unit of 280 lb)

Rosin Oil, first run 50gal bbls	gal.	...	.78
Second run bbls	gal.	...	.82
Rotten Stone lump imp. bbls	lb.	.07	.08
Lump selected, bbls	lb.	.09	.12
Powdered, bbls	lb.	.03	.05
Domestic bags mines		24.00	30.00
Sage Flour 150 lb bags	lb.	.04¾	.05
Spruce, 25% liquid tanks, wks	lb.	.01	.01½
bbls	lb.	...	.01¾
Powd. 50% 100 lb bags wks	lb.	.02	.02¾
Starch, rice, 140 lb bags	lb.	.09	.10
Powd. 140 lb bgs c-l	100 lb.	...	3.42
Bags lc-l	100 lb.	...	3.52
Pearl, 140 lb bags	100 lb.	...	3.32
Bags lc-l	100 lb.	...	3.42
Potato domestic, 200 lb bgs c-l	lb.	.04¾	.05
Imported bags duty paid	lb.	.04¾	.05¼
Wheat, dom., thick bags	lb.	.06½	.07
Thin, bgs	lb.	.09¼	.10
Sol. Potato	lb.	.06	.06½
Sumac, extract, liq 450 lb bbls	lb.	.05	.06
CP., 450 lb bbls	lb.	...	.10⅛
Stainless, 600 lb bbls	lb.	.11	.11½
Sumac, Sicily leaves 100 lb bags	ton	130.00	nom.
Ground shipment	ton	82.00	93.00
Virginia, 150 lb bags	ton.	55.00	60.00
TALC, Italian 220 lb bags NY	ton.	40.00	50.00
Refined, white bags	ton.	50.00	55.00
French, 220 lb bgs NY	ton.	30.00	35.00
Refined, white bags	ton.	38.00	45.00
Dom., crude, 100 lb. bags NY	ton.	12.00	15.00
Refined 100 lb bags NY	ton.	16.00	18.00
Tankage, ground NY	unit	4.25	& .10
High grade fob Chicago	unit	4.25	& .10
So. Am. cif.,	unit	4.50	& .10
Tapioca Flour, high grade bgs	lb.	.04	.04¼
Medium grade, bags	lb.	.03	.03½
Low grade, bags	lb.	2.75	3.00
Tar, Kiln-burnt	bbl.	...	14.50
Retort bbl	bbl.	...	15.50
Tripoli, 500 lb. bbls	100 lb.	2.50	3.00
Turpentine Spirits, bbls	gal.	.98	1.02
Wood steam Dist., bbls.	gal.	.88	.92
Valonia Cups 30-31% tan	ton	...	32.00
Beard, 42% tan bags	ton	56.00	57.00
Mixture 36% tan bags	ton	...	42.50
Wattle Bark, bags	ton	40.50	41.00
Extract 55% dble bgs ex-dock	lb.	...	.05¼
Whiting 200 lb bags c-l wks	100 lb.	...	1.25
Alba bags NY c-l	ton.	...	13.00
Gilders, bags NY c-l	100 lb.	...	1.35
French, bags NY c-l	ton.	14.50	19.00
English, bags NY c-l	ton.	21.00	22.00
Paris white bags c-l	100 lb.	1.00	1.00

Egg Yolk—The position of the spot market is unchanged. Stocks are scarce, with but small possibilities of relief from China, as the manufacture is said to have been curtailed to some extent this year. Spot sales are on the basis of a minimum of 70c lb.

Japan Wax—Was in rather better demand last week and spot prices have advanced to 18c@19c lb. Cable quotations from Japan place the shipment market practically on a par with spot.

Mangrove Bark — Locally the market is quiet, although there has been some business done at $37.00 ton for futures. Consuming interest is routine.

Myrobalans—The market is unchanged with little heard in the nature of offerngs for futures. As this period is naturally dull, little is expected in the way of consuming purchases for the time being.

Rosins—Continued strength and further advances were noted in the local rosin market last week. Factors at the primary market are optimistic as to rosin at least maintaining its present high position, as buyers apparently continue to need supplies. Current spot quotations are: B, $15.25; D, $15.50; E, $16.00; F, $16.50; G, $16.50; H, $16.60; I, $16.60; K, $16.60; M, $16.65; N, $16.75; WG, $17.00; WW, $17.25.

Starches—Unchanged with an average movement into consumption reported last week.

Tapioca — Moving at a very healthy rate with sales made last week at 4c lb in carlots. Less carlot parcels are bringing up to 4½c @4¾c lb.

Tankage—With spot stocks very limited the local market is firm at $4.25 and 10c unit. Sellers refuse to shade this figure and in some cases higher prices are asked. The Coast continues to practically monopolize the trading in South American at a figure higher than the New York price. Chicago is firm and unchanged.

Turpentine—Showed a downward reaction last week and is quoted lower at 98c@$1.02 gal. spot. The undertone is strong and the demand has been very fair of late.

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ACID—Acetic Anhydride, 17 bottles, 3 drs., R W Greeff & Co., Rotterdam; **Butteric,** 25 carboys, Chatham & Phenix Nat Bank, Hamburg; **Chrome,** 5 csks., 1 cse., A Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; **Formic,** 80 balloons, R W Greeff & Co., Rotterdam; 140 carboys, American Cyanamid Co., Hamburg; 168 demijohns, A Klipstein & Co., Hamburg

AETHYLENDI BROMIDE—2 brls., Order, Hamburg

ALBUMEN—25 cs., Balfour Williamson & Co, Shanghai; 83 cs., French Kreme & Co., Shanghai; 56 cs., T M Duche & Sons, Hankow; 56 cs., Wood & Selick, Hankow; 24 cs., National City Bank, Shanghai; 56 cs., French Kreme & Co., Shanghai; 106 cs., Stein Hall & Co., Shanghai; 25 cs., A Klipstein & Co., Hankow; 31 cs., Order, Hankow; 62 cs., Stein Hall & Co., Hankow; **Blood,** 10 cks., Farmers Loan & Trust Co., Hamburg; 5 cs., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg

ALCOHOL—Denatured, 100 brls., 50 drs., C Esteva, San Juan; **Methyl,** 95 drs., G W Sheldon & Co., Rotterdam

AMMONIUM—Carbonate, 30 cks., J Turner & Co., Liverpool; **Nitrate,** 179 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co, Hamburg

ANTIMONY—560 cases, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Hankow 500 cs., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Hankow; **Regulus,** 1,500 cs., Arnhold & Co., Hankow; 500 cs., Order, Hankow; 200 cs., Order, London; 100 cs., Associated Metals & Minerals Corp., Hamburg; 300 cs., Order, Hamburg; 100 cs., Watson Geach & Co., Liverpool

ARGOLS—201 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Rotterdam

AZOTE PRODUCTS—1 cse., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

BARIUM—Rhodan, 10 cks., Order, Hamburg

BARK—Wattle, 1,479 bags, I R Boody Co., Durban; 3,327 bags, Tannin Corp, East London

BENZOYL CHLORIDE—80 cks., Marine Trust Co., Hamburg

BLANC FIXE—82 cs., L DeJonge & Co., Hamburg

BUTYLTARTRATE—2 drs., H A Metz & Co., Rotterdam

CALCIUM—Carbonate, 33 cks., Th Goldschmidt Rotterdam

CASEIN—501 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires; 751 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Buenos Aires; 834 bgs., Lee Higginson & Co., Buenos Aires; 1,337 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires; 266 bgs., Order, Havre; 134 bgs., Order, Liverpool; 1,297 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires

CHALK—400 bgs., American Exchange Pacific Nat Bank, Antwerp; 250 bgs., Order, Antwerp; **Precipitated,** 600 bgs., H J Baker & Bro., Cardiff

CHEMICALS—4 kegs Order, Hamburg; 80 balloons, 45 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Rotterdam; 282 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Rotterdam; 6 cs., Eugene Inc., London; 496 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Glasgow; 250 balloons, Peek & Velsor, Hamburg; 2 cs., Eli Lilly & Co., Hamburg; 1 cse., Eimer & Amend, Hamburg; 3 cs., Davies Turner & Co., Hamburg; 20 cks., Dissosway Chem Co., Hamburg; 192 cks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg; 13 brls., H Falk & Company, Hamburg; 30 cases, Order, Hamburg; 30 cs., Perry River & Co., Hamburg; 117 brls., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Rotterdam; 90 brls., Rhodia Chem Co., Rotterdam; 30 drs., Chase Nat Bank, Rotterdam; 251 cks., Order Antwerp

CLAY—China, 80 kegs, Armand & Co., London; 30 cks., International Ultramarine Works, Hamburg

COAL TAR DISTILLATE—18 drs., Tar Acid Ref Corp., Liverpool

COLORS—5 cks., Brown Bros & Co., Southampton; 13 cks., Geigy Co., Hamburg; 3 cks., O Hommel Co., Bremerhaven; 6 cks., Kentler Bros., Havre; 195 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 70 pgs., Sandoz Chem Works, Rotterdam; 5 pgs., Carbic Color & Chem Co., Havre; 20 cks., Geigy Co., Havre; 63 cans, Ciba Co., Havre; 5 cks., 1 cse., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg; 35 cs., M Grumbacher, Hamburg; 9 cks., Bernard Bernard Inc., Hamburg; 4 cks., Chem Nat Bank, Antwerp; 2 brls., Chem Nat Bank, Antwerp; 3 brls., Bank of Manhattan Co., Antwerp; **Bronze,** 11 cs., L Uhlfelder & Co., Bremen; 6 cs., Order, Bremen; 43 cs., Baer Bros., Hamburg; 4 cs., Order, Hamburg; 2 cs., L Uhlfelder & Co., Bremen; 5 brls., Order, Hamburg; **Coal Tar,** 100 pgs., 5 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg; **Earth,** 84 cks., Fezandie & Sperrle, Antwerp; 19 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Antwerp

COPRA—403 bgs., I Brandon, Panama ;3,309 bgs., Franklin Baker Co., Manila

CRYOLITH—50 bgs., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg

CUTTLEFISH BONE—44 cs., Order, Marseilles; 22 cs., J Schoenegan, Tunis

DIAETHYLSULFATE—4 tins, Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

EARTH—200 bgs., Reichard Coulston Inc., Leghorn

EPSOM SALTS—1,010 cks., 500 bgs., Order, Hamburg

ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE—88 drs., DuPont Co Ethyl Gas Corp., Rotterdam

EXTRACTS—Archil Liquor, 5 cks., W A Ross & Bro., Liverpool; **Gallnut** 50 cs., Anderson Meyer & Co., Hankow; **Logwood,** 56 brls., Domingo Dyewood Corp., Monti Cristi; 10 cks., Morris Export Co., Havre; **Mangrove Bark,** 640 bgs., Order, Singapore; **Quebracho,** 500 bgs., International Products Co., Buenos Aires; 589 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Buenos Aires; 673 bgs., Goldman Sachs & Co., Buenos Aires; 4,242 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires; **Urunday,** 525 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Buenos Aires

GALLNUTS—240 bgs., International Banking Corp., Shanghai; 500 bgs., International Banking Corp., Hankow

GAMBIER—1,275 cs., Order, Asahan

GELATIN—60 cs., W E Miller, Havre; 24 cs., P Puttmann, Rotterdam; 60 cs., American Express Co., Rotterdam

GLUE—27 bls., Reynolds Co., Havre; 20 bgs., H Wilhelm Co., London; 45 cks., British Bank of South America, Antwerp; 20 cks., C B Richard & Co., Antwerp; 267 bgs., J Dick, Hamburg; 300 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 167 bls., W Miller, Antwerp

GLYCERIN—58 drs., Armour Soap Works, Havana; 10 drs., Order, Liverpool; 25 drs., Order, Antwerp; 30 cylinders, Order, Havre; 100 drs., Armour Soap Works, Rotterdam; 40 cases, Order, London; 50 drs., Armour Soap Works, Hamburg; 20 drs., Chase Nat Bank, Hamburg; 50 drs., Order, Hamburg. 140 drs., Order, Antwerp

GUMS—Arabic, 500 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan; 152 bgs., T M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan; **Benzoin,** 84 cs., S B Penick & Co., Batavia; **Copal,** 100 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 125 bgs., 66 bkts., 60 cs., Mechanics & Metals Nat Bank, Macassar; 70 bkts., 220 bgs., Innes & Co., Macassar; 66 bkts., N L Van Norden Co., Macassar; 141 bkts., W S Scheel & Co, Macassar; 399 bkts., S Winterbourne & Co., Macassar; 200 bkts., Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Macassar; 188 bkts., France Campbell & Darling, Macassar; 69 bkts., Mech & Metals Nat Bank, Macassar; 20 cs., F W Frost & Co., Tandjong Priok; 50 cs., J D Lewis, Singapore; 128 bgs., A Klipstein & Co., Tandjong Priok; 381 bgs., Chemical Nat Bank, Antwerp; 204 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 130 bkts., Catz American Co., Macassar; 73 bkts., Mech & Metals Nat Bk., Macassar; 215 bgs., 658 bkts., Innes & Co., Macassar; 93 bgs., National City Bank, Macassar; 225 bgs., Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co., Macassar; 50 cs., 64 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Singapore; 64 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Singapore; 105 cs., Baring Bros & Co., Singapore; 64 bgs., L C Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 160 bkts., Dirckes & Co., Macassar; 198 bkts., Order, Macassar; **Damar** 200 cks., Irving Bank, Columbia Trust Co., Batavia; 100 cks., W Schall & Co., Batavia; 192 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Singapore; 128 bgs., 164 cs., Baring Bros & Co., Singapore; 550 cs., Paterson Boardmann & Knapp, Batavia; 100 cs., S Winterbourne, Batavia; 100 cs., A Klipstein & Co., Batavia; 100 cs., J D Lewis, Batavia; 100 cs., Order, Batavia; 200 cs., Paterson Boardmann & Knapp, Batavia; 200 cs., Standard Bank of South Africa, Batavia; 100 cs., Order, Batavia; 300 cs., W Schall & Co., Tandjong Priok; 150 cs., L C Gillespie & Co., Tandjong Priok; 181 bgs., Chase Nat Bank, Tandjong Priok; 200 cs., Paterson Boardmann & Knapp, Batavia; 100 cs., Innes & Co., Batavia; 400 cs., Order, Batavia; 100 cs., L C Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 192 bgs., G W S Patterson, Singapore; 100 cs., 50 bls., Baring Bros & Co., Singapore; 334 bgs., Order, Singapore; **Hashab,** 578 bgs., Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan; 50 bgs., Standard Bank of South Africa, Port Sudan; 315 bgs., H Heide Inc., Port Sudan; 490 bgs., Order, Port Sudan; **Sandarac,** 31 cs., Order, Marseilles; **Tragacanth,** 20 cs., W Mohrmann Inc., London; 30 bgs., Order, Hamburg

HEXYLALDEHYDE—1 cse., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

HOPS—4 bls., R F Downing & Co., Hamburg; 4 bls., J Sonnenschein Hop Co., Hamburg

ICHTULFON—6 cks., Mfrs., Trust Co., Hamburg

IRON OXIDE—69 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Liverpool; 10 cks., J Lee Smith & Co., Liverpool; 300 brls., Smith Color & Chem Co., Malaga; 200 brls., C J Osborne Co., Malaga; 200 brls., W Schall & Co., Malaga; 40 brls., J Lee Smith & Co., Malaga; 25 brls., W Schall & Co., Malaga; 25 brls., C J Osborne Co., Malaga

KAOLIN—120 pgs., Coty Inc., Havre; 201 cks., Phoenix Shpg Co., Hamburg

LEUNASALTPETER—3,626 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

LIME—Chlorinated, 150 cs., H Kohnstamm & Co., Liverpool

LITHOPONE—650 cks., Benj Moore & Co., Rotterdam; 20 cks., E M & F Waldo, Antwerp

MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 1,168 drs., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; 368 drs., Order, Hamburg; **Oxide,** 20 cks., Order, Hamburg

MERCURY—50 flasks, Poillon & Poirier, Vera Cruz; 15 flasks, Haas Bros., Tampico

MERTOLAN—1 ck., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam

MYROBALANS—3,950 pkts., G W Sheldon & Co., Calcutta; 2,240 pkts., Order Calcutta; 1,250 pkts., G W Sheldon & Co., Calcutta

NAPHTHALENE—550 bgs., A Klipstein & Co., & Co., Hamburg

OCHRE—67 cks., E Marks, Marseilles; 85 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Marseilles; 100 cks., Grace Nat Bank, Marseilles 193 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Marseilles; 40 cks., J A McNulty, Marseilles

OILS—Coconut, 1,534,330 lbs., Philippine Ref Co., Manila; 1,279 tons, Munn & Jenkins, Manila; **Cod,** 32 cks. R Badcock & Co., St Johns; 45 cs., J D Irwin, St Johns **Codliver** 60 brls., Order, Oslo; 50 brls., Order, Bergen; 170 brls., Mead Johnson & Co., St Johns; 25 brls., Harris Laboratories, Hamburg 60 brls., Mead Johnson & Co., St Johns; **Colza,** 15 cks., American Express Co., Havre; **Corn,** 275 drs., Corn Products Refining Co., Hamburg; **Olive,** 100 brls., Order, Algiers; 2,000 cs., Grace Nat Bank, Genoa 100 cs., A Proto & Co., Genoa; 330 cs., American Hawaiian S S Co., Genoa; 1,085 cs., Order, Genoa; 200 cs., Latorraca Bros., Naples; 240 cs., A Masari, Barcelona 250 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Malaga; 300 brls. American Exchange Pacific Nat Bank, Malaga; 100 drs., Leghorn Trdg Co., Seville; 100 drs., National Oil Products Co., Seville; 1,450 cs., Briones & Co., Seville 100 brls., 100 drs., 400 cs., Order, Genoa; 100 cs., P Pastene & Co., Genoa; 225 cs., G Rossano & Bro., Genoa; 100 brls., Order, Genoa; **Peanut,** 5 brls., Lamont Corliss & Co., Rotterdam; **Sesame,** 580

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brls., Order, Rotterdam; **Sulphur**, 300 brls., Banca Commerciale Italiana, Naples; 100 brls., Chemical Nat Bank, Seville; **Palm**, 227 cks., African & Eastern Trdg Co., Hamburg; 150 brls., Order, Port Swettenham; 151 cks., African & Eastern Trdg Co., Hamburg; 38 cks., Rayner & Stonington, Liverpool; 78 cks., D Bacon, Liverpool; 80 cks., D Bacon, Liverpool; 47 cks., Order, Liverpool; **Rape**, 475 drs., Mitsui & Co., Kobe; 695 drs., Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Osaka; 100 drs., Tunley & Co., Osaka; 100 brls., Balfour Williamson & Co., Osaka; **Seal**, 101 brls., 34 drs., **A Gonzalez, Pisco; Soya Bean**, 180 brls., Cook & Swan Co., Dairen; **Sunflower**, 252 drs., Order Rotterdam; **Vegetable**, 29 brls Order, London; 117 cs., Order, Rotterdam; **Wood**, 100 drs., Paterson Boardmann & Knapp, Shanghai; 100 drs., W R Grace & Co., Shanghai; 150 cks., W R Grace & Co., Hankow; 50 brls., 150 cks., Order, Hankow

PLUMBAGO—132 bgs., 38 brls., G F Pettinos, Colombo; 200 bgs., 30 brls., Brown Bros & Co., Colombo; 166 brls., N Y Trust Co., Colombo; 75 brls., H P Winter & Co., Colombo

POTASSIUM SALTS—Carbonate, 32 cks., Parsons & Petit, Hamburg; 30 cks., Order, Hamburg; **Caustic**, 183 drs., A Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; 10 drs., Superfos Co., Hamburg; **Chlorate**, 2,400 cks., Uniform Chem Products Co., Hamburg; 1416 cks., Seaboard Nat Bk Hamburg; **Metabisulfite**, 110 cks., Mager Sonderburg Co., London; **Muriate**, 1,660 bgs., Societe Comm Potasses d'Alsace, Antwerp; 250 bgs., Potash Imptg Corp of America, Hamburg; **Nitrate**, 508 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; **Permanganate**, 200 drs., Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Hamburg; **Sulfate**, 6,850 bgs., Potash Imptg Corp of America, Hamburg; 100 bgs., Potash Imptg Corp of America, Hamburg; **Sulphogusiacolate** 20 cs., F B Vandegrift & Co., Antwerp

PYRIDINE—7 brls., Superfos Co., Hamburg, 5 drs., Order, Hamburg

RESIN—100 cs., Nakarakis Bros., Piraeus; 250 cs., P Bougas, Piraeus; 80 cs., Malliaras & Co. Piraeus

SALTS—980 sks., W A Hazard & Co., Liverpool

SALTPETRE—100 kegs, 100 bgs., Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg

SHELLAC—250 bgs., Lee Higginson & Co., Calcutta; 50 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Calcutta; 400 bgs., Anglo South American Trust Co., Calcutta; 200 cs., American Exchange Pacific Nat Bank, Calcutta; 350 bgs., S W Brandts Sons, Calcutta; 1,300 bls., Order, Calcutta; 200 bgs., British Bank of South America, Calcutta; 1,000 bgs., First Nat Bank Boston, Calcutta; 200 bgs., Chase Nat Bank, Calcutta; 100 bgs., Standard Bank of South Africa, Calcutta; 300 bgs., Goldman Sachs & Co., Calcutta; 450 bgs., International Banking Corp., Calcutta; 100 bgs., British Overseas Bank, Calcutta; 125 chests, 1,330 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 850 bgs., Goldman Sachs & Co., Calcutta; 200 bgs., Chase Nat Bank, Calcutta; 675 bgs., Lee Higginson & Co., Calcutta; 175 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Calcutta; 200 bgs., Anglo South American Bank, Calcutta; 200 bgs., National City Bk., Calcutta; 100 chests, 1,427 bls., 105 cs., Order, Calcutta; **Garnet**, 60 cs., Order, Hamburg; 200 bgs., Lee Higginson & Co., Calcutta; 300 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Calcutta; **Kirie Lac**, 63 bgs., Order, Calcutta; **Seedlac**, 1,551 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 400 bgs., First Nat Bank Boston, Calcutta; 400 bgs., Seaboard Nat Bank, Calcutta; 150 bgs., International Banking Corp., Calcutta; 350 bgs., Order, Calcutta; **Sticklac**, 32 bgs., E S Parkes Shellac Co., Singapore

SILVER—Sulfide 330 seroons, Watson Geach & Co., Antofagasta

SODIUM SALTS—Bisulfite, 50 drs., F Rudloff, Rotterdam; **Cyanure**, 896 cans, Anglo South American Trust Co., Havre; **Fluoride**, 160 cks., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg; **Fluosilicate**, 100 cks., H Sundheimer Inc., Rotterdam; **Hydrosulfite**, 20 kegs, Order, Liverpool; **Nitrate**, 1,200 bgs., 38 cks., R W Greeff & Co., Oslo; 6,474 bgs., E I DuPont De Nemours & Co., Iquique; 8,105 bgs., Anglo South American Trust Co., Iquique; 508 bgs., 254 cks., Kuttnoff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; 6,507 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Iquique; **Phosphate**, 134 cks., Brown Bros & Co., Antwerp; **Sulfide**, 50 drs., A Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; **Sulfite**, 50 drs., R F Downing & Co., Bristol

TALC—1,000 bgs., Ital Discount & Trust Co., Genoa; 300 bgs., Mathieu Co., Genoa; 200 bgs., Kountze Bros., Genoa; 500 bgs., Coty Inc., Genoa

TAPIOCA—312 bgs., National City Bank, Sourabaya; 173 bgs., National City Bank, Batavia; 735 bgs., National City Bank, Sourabaya; **Flour**, 6,756 bgs., National City Bank, Sourabaya; 252 bgs., Catz American Co., Batavia; 271 bgs., Chatham & Phenix Nat Bank, Scurabaya; 6,147 bgs., National City Bank, Scurabaya; **Pearl**, 387 bgs., National City Bank, Sourabaya; 258 bgs., National City Bank, Sourabaya

TARTAR—529 bgs., C Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; 589 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Marseilles; 553 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Marseilles; 399 bgs., C Pfizer & Co., Marseilles

WAX—67 bgs., Order, Marseilles; **Bees**, 50 bgs., American Trdg Co., Rio de Janeiro; 25 cakes, W Schall & Co., Puerto Plata; 8 seroons, 5 cakes, Cordillera Commercial Co., Puerto Plata; 14 sercons, J J Julia & Co., Monte Cristi; 22 bgs., J J Julia & Co., Santo Domingo; 18 bgs., Curacao Trdg Co., Santo Domingo; 12 brls., Order, Havana; 84 bgs., Fidelity International Trust Co., Valparaiso; 77 bgs., Fidelity International Trust Co., Hamburg, 86 bgs., Arkell & Douglas Inc., London, 42 bgs., Mecke & Co., London, **Candelilla**, 21 sks., A Klipstein & Co., Tampico; **Mineral**, 80 bgs., Schliemann Co., Inc., Hamburg; **Montan**, 200 bgs., Bergstome Stoeve Co., Hamburg; **Paraffine**, 3,600 bgs., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Rangoon; **Vegetable**, 200 cs., National City Bank, Kobe

WOOL GREASE—10 brls., J J Shore Co., Hamburg

ZINC OXIDE—10 cks., Yardley & Co., London; 115 brls. Philipp Bros., Antwerp; 150 brls., Reichard Coulston Inc., Marseilles; 150 brls., Amer Exchange Pacific Nat Bank, Marseilles; 50 brls., Reichard Coulston Inc., Marseilles; **White**, 40 cks., International Mercantile Marine Co., Southampton

IMPORTS AT BOSTON

July 24 to 31

CASEIN—250 bags, Brown Bros., Buenos Aires; 834 bags, First National Bank, Buenos Aires

CHALK—560 tons, Order, London

COAL TAR DISTILLATE—10 dms., Order, Manchester

DEXTRINE—25 bgs., Borden & Remington, Liverpool

EPSOM SALTS—20 bbls., Order, Bremen

GLAUBER SALTS—40 csks., Order, Bremen

GLUE—20 bbls., American Express Co., Manchester

IRON—Oxide, 4 cs., E M & F Waldo, Liverpool; 21 cs., Reichard Coulston Inc., Liverpool; **Chloride**, 25 bbls., Order, Bremen

MOLASSES—390 csks., Order, Buenos Aires

OIL—Cod, 119 csks., Marden Wild Corp., Halifax; **Sod**, 35 bbls., White & Hodges, Manchester; 40 bbls., Order, Liverpool

OSSEINE—2,111 bags, Kidder Peabody, London

POTASH—37 bbls., R & H Chemical Co., Bremen

TRAGASOL—100 csks., J P Marston, Liverpool; 10 bbls., J P Marston, Liverpool

WOOLGREASE—60 bbls., F W Damon, Manchester

July 31 to Aug. 7

COLOR—Aniline, 2 kegs, Dyestuffs Corp of America, Liverpool; 1 cse., Dyestuffs Corp of America, Liverpool; 1 csk., Dyestuffs Corp of America, Liverpool

DEXTRINE—50 bgs., Spier Simmons Co., Antwerp

BUTIONLAC—130 chsts., Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., Calcutta

GARNETLAC—50 chsts., Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., Calcutta

OIL—Cod 4 bbls., C W Geiler, Yarmouth

POTASH—Muriate, 750 bags, Order, Antwerp

SHELLAC—112 chsts., Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., Calcutta; 124 bags, Order, Calcutta; 20 cs., Baring Bros., Calcutta; 10 bgs., Order, Calcutta

SILICATE OF SODA—50 csks., Order, Liverpool

STICKLAC—325 bags, Order, Calcutta

SULPHIDE OF SODIUM—82 csks., Kidder Peabody Co. Antwerp

IMPORTS AT NORFOLK

July 29 to Aug. 5

CHALK—167 bbls., 25,000 lbs., Phoenix National Bank & Drug Co. Antwerp

GLAUBER SALT—350 tons, Order, Bremen

GYPSUM—2,200 tons, Eastern Cotton Oil Company, Windsor

August 5 to 12

CLAY—China, 4,237 tons, Paper Makers Importing Corp., Fowey; 488 tons, J Moors & Company, Fowey; **Ball**, 740 tons, Paper Makers Importing Corp., Fowey

FUEL OIL—2,100,000 gallons, U S Fleet Corp., Tampico

POTASH SALTS—Sylvinite, 90 tons, S C Potasses d'Alsace, Antwerp **Manure Salt**, 179 tons, S C Potasses d'Alsace, Antwerp

OIL—Lubricating, 12 bbls., and 3 half bbls., Order, London

STARCH—Potato, 98 tons, Stein Hall Company, Inc., Rotterdam

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA

July 28 to Aug. 4

BARIUM—Chloride, 50 casks, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Bremen

FLOUR—Tapioca, 1,000 bags, Phila-Girard Nat Bank, Batavia; 509 bags, Bank of New York & Trust Co., Batavia

FLUORSPAR—210,000 kilos, Order, Bremen

GLYCERIN—207 casks, Order, Marseilles; 29 casks, Order, Marseilles; 40 drums, Order, Barcelona; 20 casks, Order, Marseilles; 140 casks, Order, Marseilles; 80 casks, Order, Marseilles; 40 casks, Order, Havre

GYPSUM—1,140 bags, Order, Bremen

INSECTICIDE—2 drums, Atlantic Refining Co., Cape Town

IRON—Oxide, 120 bbls., Chatham-Phenix Nat Bank, Malaga

MANGANESE—1,115 sacks, E J Lavino & Co., Ponce

MOLASSES—535,705 gals., North American Trading & Import Co., Havana; 1,377,830 gals., North American Trading & Import Co., Cienfuegos; 650,000 gals., Order, Niquero

OIL—Cod, 150 casks, Order, Aalesund; 15 bbls, Order, Aalesund; **Corn, Crude**, 61 bbls, Order London

OIL—Olive, 250 cases, Order, Leghorn; 75 cs., Order, Genoa; 30 cs., Order, Leghorn, 50 cs., Simone Bros., Genoa; 240 cs., Order, Genoa; 200 cases, Order, Genoa; 500 cases, Italian Discount & Trust Co., Livorno; 300 cs., S Callo & Co., Livorno; **Olive Sulfur**, 500 bbls., Philadelphia Girard Nat Bank, Naples; 100 bbls., Order, Palermo

ORE—Chrome, 2,500 tons, S J Lavino & Co., Beira; 205 tons, 11 cwt., 2 qrs., 12 lbs., S J Lavino & Co., Beira; 500 tons, Guaranty Trust Co., Limassol; 30 tons, Harbison Walker Refractories Co., Limassol; 9 bags, Garbison Walker Refractories Co., Limassol; 700 tons, Order, Volo; 2,500 tons, E J Lavino & Co., Beira; **Iron**, 930 tons, Wm H Fuller & Co., Bougie

PLASTER PARIS—6,000 bags, Order, Bremen

POTASH—Muriate, 10,750 bags, Societe Commerciale des Potasses d'Alsace, Antwerp, **Sulph.**, 500 bags, Societe Commerciale des Potasses d'Alsace, Antwerp

POWDER—Bronze, 9 cases, Keer Maurer & Co., Bremen

SALT—Manure, 680,000 kilos, Societe Commerciale des Potasses d'Alsace Antwerp; 340,000 kilos, Societe Commerciale des Potasses d'Alsace, Antwerp

SODA—Silicate, 2 drums, Phila. Quartz Co., Liverpool

SULFATE—Potassium, 18 cases, Powers-Weightman-Rosengarter Co., Bremen

SUMAC—Ground, 210 bags, Irving Bank & Columbia Trust Co., Palermo

SYLVANITE—59,500 kilos, Societe Commerciale des Potasses d'Alsace, Antwerp

TALC—200 bags Salomon Bros., Genoa

August 4 to 11

BONES—1,771,559 kilos, Phila-Girard Nat Bk., Rosario; 1,462,900 kilos, Phila-Girard Nat Bank, Ibicuy

CHALK—Ground, 300 bags, Order, Antwerp

COPAL—Gum, 300 bags, Brown Bros & Co., Antwerp

DAMAR—Gum, 100 cases, Central Union Trust Co., Batavia; 21 cases, Brown Bros & Co., Singapore; 29 bags, Brown Bros & Co., Singapore

DEXTRINE—100 bags, Stein, Hall & Co., Copenhagen

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EXTRACT—20 bags, F B Vandegrift & Co., Liverpool
FERTILIZER—Grass, 4 pkgs., O G Hempstead & Son, Liverpool
FLUORSPAR—52,000 kilos, Guaranty Trust Co., Barcelona
GLYCERIN—100 drums, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Liverpool; 70 casks, Oredr, Marseilles; 100 bbls., Order, Marseilles; 20 drums Order, Antwerp; 200 drums, Order, Antwerp; 350 bbls., Order, Antwerp
GYPSUM—1,200 bags, Order, Bremen
IRON—Oxide, 100 bbls., Scott, Libby Corp., Malaga
KRYOLITE—2,500 tons, Penna Salt Mfg Co., Ivigtut
LIME—Chlorinated, 10 cases, N Kohnstamm, Liverpool
MAGNESIUM—Chloride, 552 drums, Order, Hamburg
MOLASSES—1,005,600 gals., Dunbar Molasses Co., Nuevitas; **Black Strap**, 557,175 gals., N A Trading & Import Co., Vita
OIL—150 drums, Order, Copenhagen; **Corn**, 60 bbls., Order, Liverpool; **Olive**, 250 cases, Swinger & Binestock, Genoa; 50 cases, Order, Marseilles; **Palm**, 37 casks, Fourth St Nat Bank, Liverpool; **Sunflower**, 150 bbls., Order, Liverpool
ORE—Iron, 6 181 tons, Delaware River Steel Co., Wabana; 7,620,000 kilos, Order, Benisaf
SALT—Glauber, 129 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 165 pkgs., Chas Kurn & Co., Inc., Hamburg
SILICA—Sodium, 102 bags, Order, Copenhagen; 406 bbls., Order, Copenhagen
SODA—Nitrate, 16,589 bags, W R Grace & Co., Antofagasta and Iquique; 27,080 bags, W R Grace & Co., Antofagasta and Iquique; 2,053 bags, R W Greeff & Co., Inc., Brevik
SUMAC—700 bags, Brueding Bros Co., Palermo

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE

July 28 to August 5 inclusive

CHEMICALS—100 bbls., 23,980 lbs., William Schall & Co., Valdemar Skogland, Hamburg; 20 casks, 11,836 lbs., Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Bachenheim, Hamburg; 300 kegs, 66,330 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Bachenheim, Hamburg
CLAY—Burnt, 630 bags, 45 tons, Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Cold Harbor, Liverpool; **Common Blue**, 1,070 tons, Moore & Munger, Neotsfield, Fowey
FERTILIZER—1,100 bags, 92 tons, F H Shallus Co., Capulin, Hull
FLUOR SPAR—450 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Capulin, Middlesborough
GINGER—858 bags, 68,299 lbs., Afriacn and Eastern Trading Co., Valdemar, Skogland, Hamburg
HORN MEAL—654 bags, 131,971 lbs., Order, Valdemar Skogland, Hamburg
OXIDE—Iron, 113 casks, 25 tons, E M & F Waldo, Inc., Cold Harbor, Liverpool
KRYOLITH—150 bags, 33,495 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Bachenheim, Hamburg
MAGNESITE—Dead Burned, 3,418 bags, 685,115 lbs., Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Bachenheim, Hamburg
OIL—Lubricating, 15 bbls., Order, Nevisian, London
ORE—Iron, 20,600 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Marore, Cruz Grande; 11,000 bbls., Bethlehem Steel Corp., Santore, Daiquiri; 8,345 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Pietro Campanella, Cartagena; 20,900 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Chilore, Cruz Grande; **Manganese**, 5,700 tons, William V. Hearne, Inc., Molesey, Port Kelab; 7,904 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Insella, Poti
POTASH—94 casks, 71,775 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Bachenheim, Hamburg; 57 casks, 58,817 lbs., Order, Bachenheim, Hamburg; **Carbonate**, 96 casks, 59,470 lbs., Parsons & Petit, Valdemar Skogland, Hamburg; 124 casks, 90,083 lbs., William H Masson, Valdemar Skogland, Hamburg; **Caustic**, 100 drums, 56,151 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Bachenheim, Hamburg; **Kainit**, 703,413 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Valdemar Skogland, Hamburg; 1,598,010 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Bachenheim, Hamburg; **Manure Salt**, 350,548 lbs., F H Shallus Co. Valdemar Skogland, Hamburg; 2,150,304 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Bachenheim, Hamburg; 202,864 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Bachenheim, Hamburg; **Muriate**, 1,000 bags, 200,948 lbs., Potash Importing Corp., Valdemar, Skogland, Hamburg; 750 bags, 150,711 lbs., Potash Importing Corp., Bachenheim, Hamburg; 50,237 lbs., Potash Importing Corp., Bachenheim, Hamburg; 1,900 bags, 2,581,801 lbs., Potash Importing Corp., Bachenheim, Hamburg; 3,000 bags, 1,004,740 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Bachenheim, Hamburg
PYRIDINE—2 drums, 1,901 lbs., H E Rosenthal, Bachenheim, Hamburg; 6 drums, 5,491 lbs., H E Rosenthal, Bachenheim, Hamburg
NITRATE—Thorum and Cerium, 10 cases, 2,262 lbs., Pfaltz & Bauer, Valdemar Skogland, Hamburg
WOOL GREASE—100 bbls., 45,913 lbs., Samuel Shapiro & Co., Valdemar Skogland, Hamburg

August 4 to 12 inclusive

ALUM—50,743 pieces, Ore & Chemical Corp., Hannover, Bremen
BARYTES—Artificial Carbonate, 250 bags, Order, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
BONE MEAL—500 bags, F H Shallus Co., Bilderdijk, Rotterdam; 749 bags, William H Masson, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
CHEMICALS—1,400 bags, Order, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam; 300 bags, Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Hannover, Bremen
CLAY—506 casks, F H Shallus Co., Hannover, Bremen; 160 casks, Order, Hannover, Bremen; 60 casks, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Western Plains, Rotterdam
DYNAMITE GLYCERIN—20 drums, Parsons & Petit, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
FERROPHOSPHONE—454 cases, 229,240 lbs., William H Muller & Co., New York, Schodack, Havre
FLUORSPAR—1,122,000 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
GELATIN—15 casks, 5,232 lbs., Brigham-Hopkins Co., Blue Triangle, Marseilles
HORN MEAL—Artificial, 218 bags, 44,075 lbs., Ore & Chemical Corp., New York, Western City, Rotterdam; **Kisel**, 500 bags, Standard Plate Glass Co., Marigot, Havre
LUSTRE—1 case, Order, Marigot, Havre
OIL—Olive, 15 cases, 1,756 lbs., Order, Blue Triangle, Catania; 13 cases, 1,408 lbs., William H Masson, Blue Triangle, Leghorn; 4 cases, 1,144 lbs., Angelo Greco, Luxpalile, Palermo; **Palm**, 50 bbls. 23,130 lbs., Baltimore Butterine Co., Western Plains, Rotterdam; **Soya Bean**, 25 bbls., 11,528 lbs., Baltimore Butterine Co., Western City, Rotterdam; 100 drums, Order, Bilderdijk, Rotterdam
ORE—Chrome, 2,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Pengreep, Felton; **Iron**, 20,000 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Marore, Cruz Grande; 9,600 tons, Pethlehem Steel Corp., Berwindmoor, Daiquiri; 10,800 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Cubore, Daiquiri; 5,700 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Pengreep, Felton; 21,700 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Amerikaland, Cruz Grande; **Manganese**, 10,000 tons, United States Steel Products Corp., Thilthorn, Rio de Janeiro, 5,000 tons, Carnegie Steel Co. Benguela, Secondi; 6,900 tons, United States Steel Products Corp., Crofton Hall, Rio de Janeiro
PASTE—80 bags, 2,279 lbs., Levy Bros., Schodack, Havre
PEAT MOSS—100 bales, 17,600 lbs., Order, Western Plains, Rotterdam
POTASH—**Kainit**, 2,749,098 lbs., French Potash Syndicate, Songa, Antwerp; **Manure Salt**, 20%, 3,523,960 lbs., French Potash Syndicate, Songa, Antwerp; 30%, 530,200 lbs., French Potash Syndicate, Songa, Antwerp; **Muriate**, 50%, 669,900 lbs., French Potash Syndicate, Songa, Antwerp; 14,420 bags, 2,878,000 lbs., French Potash Syndicate, Songa, Antwerp; 1500 bags, 299,276 lbs., French Potash Syndicate, Songa, Antwerp; **Nitrate**, 100 casks, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Bilderdijk, Antwerp; **Perchlorate**, 250 bbls., Anglo-South American Trust Co., Marigot, Havre
PYRIDINE—26 drums, 27,258 lbs., H E Rosenthal, Western City, Rotterdam
SEED—**Celery**, 56 bags, 11,315 lbs., Order, Blue Triangle, Marseilles
SODA—**Nitrate**, 7,000 tons, H J Baker & Bro., Carlton Hall, Caleta Coloso
TALC—**Crude Unground**, 35 bbls., 18,504 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Blue Triangle, Leghorn
WOOL GREASE—100 casks, F H Shallus Co., Hannover, Bremen; 100 casks, Pfaltz & Bauer, Hannover, Bremen; 100 bbls., 45,798 lbs., Samuel Shapiro & Co., Western Plains Antwerp

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

July 24 to 31

ACID—Arsenic, 200 cases Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Kobe
AMBER—87 casks, L H Butcher Supply Co., Manchester
BARYTES—20 bales Adolphe Hurst & Co., Hamburg
BEAN CAKE—540 bags, Balfour, Guthrie & Co., Kobe
CHEMICALS—413 casks, and 51 drums, Braun Knecht, Heiman Co., Hamburg
CHLORIDE OF LIME—100 drums, Order, Bremen
COPRA—315 tons, Pacific Oil & Lead Works, Cebu; 454 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Cebu; 1,167 bags, Burns, Philp Co., Suva
COPRA MEAL—2,007 bags, Pacific Vegetable Co., Taku Bar
KAPOK—250 bales, Burns, Philp Co., Hongkong; 850 bales, Lilienthal, Lee & Co., Hongkong; 100 bales, International Banking Corp., Hongkong; 197 bales, H W Peabody & Co., Hongkong
OAKUM—375 bales, C J Hendry, Manchester
OIL—Coconut, 527 tons, Philippine Refining Corp., Manila; **Codliver**, 50 bbls., Pacific Chemical Laboratory, Hamburg; **Peanut**, 150 bbls., Pacific Lead & Oil Works, Dairen; **Soya Bean**, 305 tons, Order, Dairen
ROSIN—1,421 cases, 84 drums, California Fruit Selling Co., Mazatlan
TAPIOCA—12 bags, H M Newhall & Co., Batavia

July 30 to Aug. 6

CASSIA—25 bales, H M Newhall & Co., Hongkong; 10 bales, Order, Hongkong
GAMBIER—170 cases, J D Spreckels & Bro., Singapore
GLYCERIN—15 drums, S L Jones & Co., Manila
KAPOK—100 bales, Willits & Patterson, Manila
OIL—Coconut, 200 tons, Copra Milling Corp., Manila; 280 tons, Victor Labadie, Manila; **Cod**, 50 bbls., Charles Cable Co., Yokohama; Olive, 220 cases, M Romani, Genoa; 140 cs., Weiland Bros., Cadiz; 125 bbls. and 500 cases, Order, Cadiz; **Peanut**, 100 cases, Shun Yuen Hing, Shanghai
TARTAR—1,370 bags, American Cream Tartar Co., Marseilles

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS

August 6 to 13

CREOSOTE—3,000 tons, Leon Pfeifer, Antwerp
CASEIN—333 bags Order, Buenos Aires
DIPPING POWDER—250 cases, Order, London
FULLERS EARTH—2,490 bags, Order, London
FERRO MANGANESE—2,000 tons, Norway
MOLASSES—1,300,000 gallons, Cuba Distilling Co., San Juan
MURIATIC ACID—11 tons, Port Cortez
OIL—Palm, 320 casks, Niger Co., Africa; Palm Kernel, 1,000 tons, Hamburg

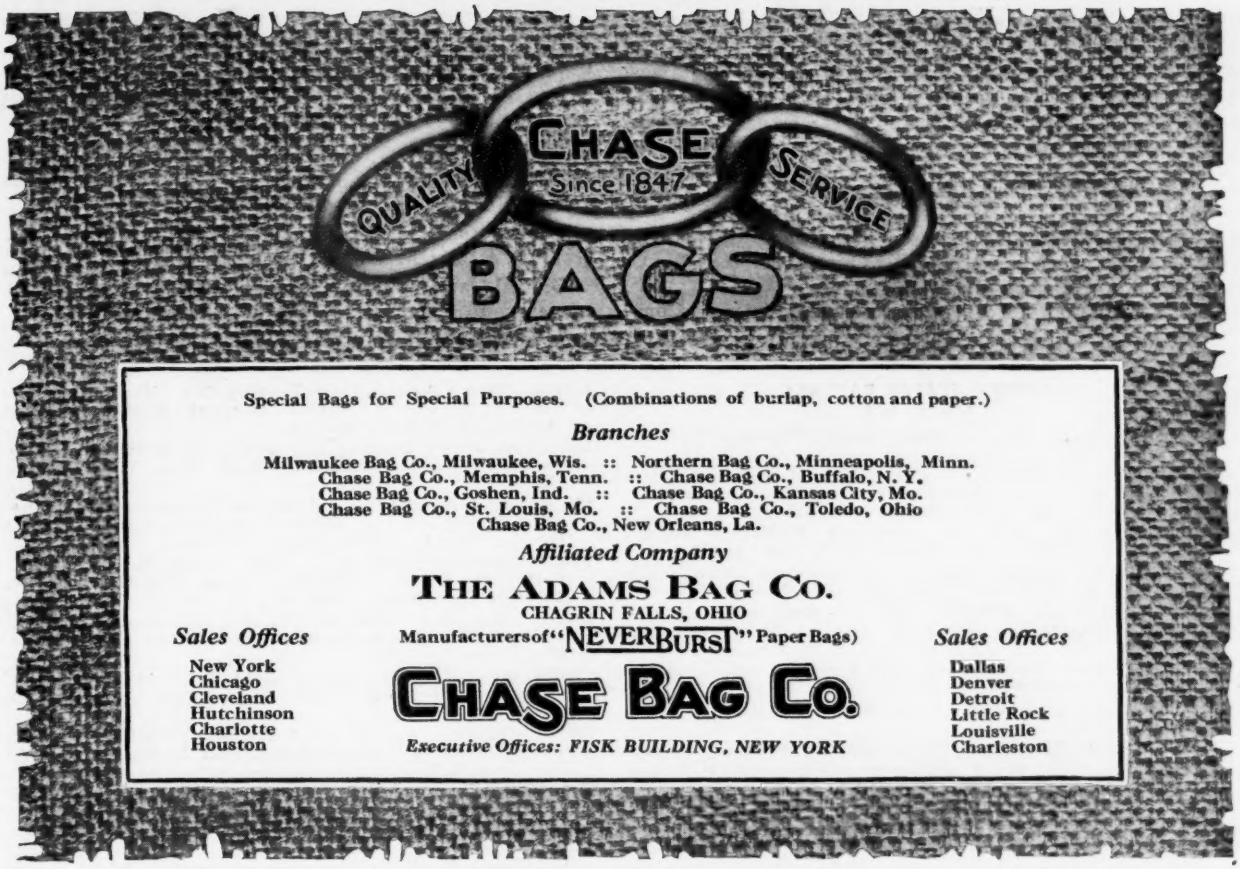
July 30 to Aug. 6

GLYCERIN—50 cases, Order, Barcelona
MOLASSES—1,513,094 gals., Order, Porto Rico
OIL—Olive, 203 cases Order, Havana
OCHRE—289 bags, Order, Barcelona

WILMINGTON, N. C.

August 1 to 6

FERTILIZER—4,500 tons, Order, Havana



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Photostatic Copies of foreign patents may be secured from U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Official Gazettes are published weekly by all the patent offices named above and contain selected claims.

Application date is given with each patent.

UNITED STATES PATENTS

July 27, 1926

1,593,579—Indurating Porous Objects. John J. Kessler, St. Louis. Aug. 28, 1925.

1,593,598—Drying Moisture Containing Materials. Kenneth Redman, West Roxbury, Mass., assignor, by mesne assignments, B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston. Feb. 24, 1923.

1,593,618—Regulating Apparatus. Samuel S. Amdursky, assignor, Taylor Instrument Co., Rochester, N. Y. Feb. 6, 1926.

1,593,628—Liquid Sampling Apparatus. Donald John Elliott, Clairton, and Gwynne Cellan Jones, Erie, Pa. Nov. 21, 1925.

1,593,656—Distillation of Resin. Frank E. Greenwood, New Rochelle, assignor, Pine Waste Products Inc., New York. Aug. 25, 1920.

1,593,657—Ammonia By Synthesis and Apparatus. Hans Harter, Wurzburg, Germany. Oct. 28, 1925.

1,593,669—Paving Composition. Leo T. Peden, Houston, Tex. Sept. 3, 1924.

1,593,721—Tracer Mixture. Louis Hendler, Philadelphia, assignor Secretary of War and his successors in office in trust for the Government of the United States. Oct. 22, 1923.

1,593,752—Fireproofing of Textile Fabrics. Thomas John Ireland Craig, assignor, Peter Spence and Sons Ltd., Manchester, England. Nov. 2, 1925.

1,593,762—Lubricating Oil Emulsion. Moritz Joseph Heitmann, Potschappel, Germany. Dec. 19, 1925.

1,593,767—Coating for Picture Screens. Henry E. Jedoin, Indian Orchard, Mass. May 15, 1924.

1,593,782—Producing Reaction of Lime and Sucrose in the manufacture of sugar from sugar beets, Process and Apparatus. Ralph W. Shafor, Edwin Morrison, Robert J. Brown, Laurence A. Stenger and Alpheus R. Nees assignors, The Great Western Sugar Company, Denver. Aug. 15, 1924.

1,593,788—Quick Retting of Flax, etc. Geza Austerweil, Boulogne, and Louis Peufaillit, Lille, France. July 3, 1925.

1,593,789—Coating Apparatus. Reme A. Beausejour, Port Richmond, N. Y., assignor, Standard Varnish Works, New York. Oct. 30, 1925.

1,593,816—Making 2-Hydroxy-Naphthalene-6-Carboxylic Acid. Franz Andre, Offenbach-on-the-Main, Germany, assignor, Grasselli Dyestuffs Corp., New York. Nov. 12, 1925.

1,593,838—Pumping Fugitive Gases or Vapors. Henry C. Michelsen, New York. March 25, 1922.

1,593,869—Applying Design or Pattern on Chinaware. Richard Fuchs, Oakland, Calif. Dec. 7, 1925.

1,593,890—Drying Apparatus. John Berchman Welch, New Orleans, assignor, Welch Dry Kiln Co. Feb. 17, 1925.

1,593,893—Dehydrating Crude Oil. Richard J. Barry, Houston. Dec. 4, 1925.

1,593,902—Barium Chloride, Process. Anton Jahl, Hamburg-Horn, assignor, J. Michael & Co., Berlin. March 6, 1924.

1,593,905—Oil Treating Apparatus. Joseph W. Lewis, assignor, The Atlantic Refining Co., Philadelphia. July 6, 1922.

1,593,934—Building Block Composition. John Fuhrmann, Buffalo. Sept. 20, 1922.

1,593,964—Purifying Gums, Process and apparatus. Niven Buchan, Auckland, New Zealand. June 16, 1925.

1,593,977—Leavened Bread Process. Henry A. Kohman and Roy Irvin, Pittsburgh, assignors, by mesne assignments, The Fleischmann Co., New York. Dec. 13, 1919.

1,593,982—Perylene Manufacture. Charles Henri Marschalk, Paris. Dec. 13, 1923.

1,594,001-002—Zinc Sulphide Process. Frank G. Breyer, Palmerton, and Clayton W. Farber, Bowmanstown, Pa., assignor, The New Jersey Zinc Co., New York. April 7, 1925.

1,594,014—Treating Hydrocarbons, Process and apparatus. Julius E. Kobernik, assignor, Newton Process Manufacturing Co., Fullerton, Calif. Oct. 27, 1925.

1,594,024—Extraction Apparatus. Roland P. Soule, assignor, Combustion Utilities Corp., New York. June 11, 1924.

1,594,041—Mixing Apparatus for Treating Oils. Henry J. Broderson and William E. Bartels, assignors, Standard Oil Co., Whiting, Ind. March 24, 1924.

1,594,064-065—Finely Dividing and Drying Fluid Substances, Apparatus. John M. McLachlan, West Allis, Wis. Jan. 19, 1922.

1,594,083—Removing Sulphur and Sulphur Compounds from Hydrocarbon Oil Distillates. Gerald L. Wendt, assignor, Standard Oil Co., Chicago, July 16, 1924.

1,594,093—Cracking Hydrocarbon Oils, Process and apparatus. Carbon P. Dubbs, Wilmette, assignor, The Universal Oil Products Co., Chicago. Oct. 21, 1922.

1,594,124—Condenser. James E. Scharder, Edgewood Park, Pa., assignor, Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., Dec. 13 1920.

1,594,178—Sintered Cement. Hans Kuehl, Berlin-Lichterfeld, Germany, assignor Albert T. Otto & Sons, New York. Feb. 19, 1925.

1,594,191—Jeulatong Product and Process. Wallace Appleton Beatty, New York, assignor, Beech-Nut Packing Co., Brooklyn. Dec. 30, 1924.

1,594,193—Crushing, Grinding, Refining and Mixing Machine. Swinfen Bramley-Moore, White Plains, N. Y., assignor of one half, John McIntyre, Portobello, Midlothian, Scotland. Oct. 22, 1925.

1,594,201—Non-Inflammable Composition of Matter. Charles Horan, New York. Feb. 12, 1923.

1,594,209—Still and Method of Distilling. Percy Mather, London. Aug. 9, 1921.

1,594,264—Chemical Analysis Apparatus and Process. Henry Howard, assignor, The Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland. March 1, 1924.

1,594,296—Oil Distilling Apparatus. Louis E. Lee, San Francisco. Nov. 9, 1921.

1,594,315—Kiln. Maurice M. Minter, Columbus, Ga. July 17, 1925.

1,594,316—Drying Apparatus. Maurice M. Minter, Columbus. July 23, 1925.

1,594,336—Separating Gas Mixtures, more especially air or other difficultly liquefiable gas mixture. Rudolf Ferdinand Mewes and Karl Eduard Mewes, Berlin. May 12, 1924.

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Issued Aug. 3, 1926

1,594,362—Electrothermal Reduction of Alumina. Francis C. Frary, Oakmont, Pa., assignor, Aluminum Co. of America. April 10, 1924.

1,594,372—Hydrogen and Phosphoric Acid Process. Frans Georg Liljenroth, Stocksund, Sweden, assignor, Phosphorus-Hydrogen Vo. March 2, 1923.

1,594,375—Impregnating or Waterproofing Materials. Arthur S. O'Neil, assignor, Western Cartridge Co., East Alton, Ill. Aug. 26, 1922.

1,594,383—Powder Plant. Johannes Ruths, Djursholm, Sweden, and Emil Josse, Berlin, assignors, Aktiebolaget Vaporackumulator, Stockholm. July 15, 1922.

1,594,389—Retting or Steeping Flax. Henri Thellier, Lille, France, assignor, Societe pour l'Application Industrielle des Brevets, Lille. Dec. 25, 1924.

1,594,390—Flaked Beta Naphthol and Process. Nathan E. Van Stone and Charles E. Deeds, Chicago, assignors, The Sherwin-Williams Co., Cleveland. Feb. 13, 1924.

1,594,400—Filter. Andrew Wuest, Rochester, N. Y. March 13, 1926.

1,594,417—Improving Properties of Fibrous Compositions with cement binding agents. William Hoffman Kobbe, New York, assignor Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Bay City, Tex. May 23, 1924.

1,594,470—Photographic Layer and Process. Robert Schwartz, Freiberg, Bresgau, Germany. Sept. 10, 1925.

1,594,490—Dyeing Bone. Elmer C. Bertolet, assignor, George K. Hale Co., Philadelphia. April 23, 1925.

1,594,491—Luminous Compound. Louis C. Bilstein, West Orange, N. J., assignor, United States Radium Corp. Nov. 12, 1921.

1,594,112—Food Preserving Apparatus. Elaine von der Lippe-Lipski, New York. June 23, 1924.

1,594,521—Filler Composition for Wood and Metal. Albert Hinze, Parlin, N. J., assignor, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington. March 13, 1922.

1,594,522—Adhesive Mixture. Max Hoge, assignor, Sefton Manufacturing Co., Chicago. March 17, 1922.

1,594,525—Stencil Sheet. Shinjiro Horii, Tokyo, Japan. Dec 3, 1925.

1,594,547—Alpha, Nitronaphthalene-Beta-Sulphonic Acids. Process. Ralph A. Nelson, Buffalo, assignor, National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York. May 3, 1920.

1,594,549—Drying and Conditioning Materials, Apparatus and Process. William A. Noel. Washington. Jan. 23, 1926.

1,594,581—Recorder for Fluid Pressure Fluctuations. Fritz Frederick Uehling, Passaic, N. J. Feb. 10, 1922.

1,594,593—Chemical Analyzing Apparatus. John C. Boertlein, assignor, The Grasselli Chemical Co., Cleveland. March 1, 1924.

1,594,608—Dihydroxycarbon Compounds, Process. Harrey Essex and Alger L. Qard, assignor, to E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington. Nov. 22, 1919.

1,594,625—Separation of Hydrocarbons from Earthy Matters. James M. McClave, assignor, Bituminous Sand Co., Denver, Colo. Nov. 27, 1922.

1,594,627—Cheese Making Process. Julius R. Meyers, Evanston, Ill. Nov. 27, 1925.

1,594,639—Pulverizer. Josef S. Sousa, Ferndale, assignor of one-half to Edward E. Gatliff, Eureka, Calif. Oct. 4, 1924.

1,594,666—Oil Cracking Process. Paul Danckwardt, Denver. Oct. 6, 1924.

1,594,670—Removing Dyes from Textile Fibers by mesne of hydrosulphites and sulphoxylates. Charles S. Hollander, Philadelphia, assignor, Rohm & Haas Co. June 9, 1925.

1,594,674—Oil Gas and Liquid Carrying Device. Fred M. L. Krumm, Oakville, Wash. Oct. 1, 1924.

1,594,680—Calcining and Clinkering with recovery of by-product heat and by-products. Robert D. Pike, San Mateo, Calif. July 1, 1924.

1,594,697—Sulphocyano Derivatives. Oskar Spengler, Dessau, Anheim, and Werner Mueller, Leipzig, Germany, assignors, Actien Gesellschaft fuer Anilin Fabrikation, Berlin. Sept. 2, 1925.

1,594,707—Treating Salt Solutions. William H. Binder, Pasadena. Nov. 5, 1925.

1,594,733—Temperature Regulator. Henry W. Huntley, Chicago, and Julian G. Goodhue, Evanston, assignor, trustees of The Electro Thermostatic Control Co., Chicago. Dec. 18, 1922.

1,594,762—Manufacture of Lubricants. Merris C. Van Gundy and Howard Dimmig, Port Arthur, Tex., assignors, The Texas Co., New York. Oct. 13, 1921.

1,594,766—Stencil Sheet. Jacob Bilsky, assignor, A. B. Dick Co., Chicago. June 30, 1923.

1,594,769-770—Stencil Sheet. Alex Brookling Davis, Cincinnati, assignor, A. B. Dick Co., Chicago. July 5, 1924 and May 9, 1925.

1,594,783—Continuous Separation of Sulphur from Sulphur Solutions. Eberhard Legeler, Premnitz, Westhaevelland Germany. Dec. 1, 1925.

1,594,796—Separating Hydrocarbons from Oil-Bearing Earth. George Jewett Rockwell, Huntington Park, Calif., assignor of one-half to Colin Timmons, Los Angeles. April 10, 1923.

1,594,804—Fruit Juice Product. Process. Harry V. Welch, assignor, International Precipitation Co., Los Angeles. Feb. 5, 1921.

1,594,805—Azo Dyes Containing A Diphenylurea Nucleus. Henry Wenker, Hamburg, N. Y., assignor, The National Aniline & Chemical Co., New York. Nov. 6, 1925.

1,594,810—Thermoplastic Composition. Raymond C. Benner, Bayside, N. Y. Harry H. Thompson, Cleveland, assignors, National Carbon Co., Inc., July 2, 1923.

1,594,815—Nitrogen-Hydrogen Mixtures. John Collins Clancy, assignor, The Nitrogen Corp., Providence. Feb. 18, 1922.

1,594,823—Treating Hydrocarbon Gases. Carleton Ellis, Montclair, N. J. assignor, Seth B. Hunt, Mount Kisco, N. Y. Feb. 7, 1922.

1,594,828—Disazo Dyestufts Containing A Diphenylurea Nucleus. Leon W. Geller, Hamburg, N. Y., assignor, National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., New York, April 28, 1924.

1,594,829—Water-Resisting Impregnating Compound for Cordage. Thomas Tarvin Gray, Elizabeth, N. J., and Walter L. Faust Summit, N. J. and Malvin R. Mandlebaum, Brooklyn, N. Y., assignors Whitlock Cordage Co., Jersey City, N. J. Aug. 20, 1925.

1,594,839—Drier. Charles C. Kenyon, Somerville, N. J. May 25, 1923.

1,594,843—Purifying Lactic Acid. James W. Lawrie, assignor E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington. Aug. 19, 1921.

1,594,854—Shaking Screen. Philip S. Savage, Buffalo, assignor by mesne assignments, Robins Conveying Belt Co., July 31, 1922.

1,594,861—Dynamite Composition. Wendell R. Swint, assignor, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington. April 13, 1922.

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1,594,864—Di-Acyacetyl-Diamino Compounds of the diaryl series and Process. Arthur Zitscher and Robert Schmitt, Offenbach, assignors, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfort, Germany. May 15, 1923.

1,594,865-7—Monoacylacetyl Bodies, Dyes and Process. Arthur Zitscher, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfort. May 25, 1923, June 7, 1923 and June 7, 1923.

1,594,879—Haiohydrin Process. Harry Essex and Alger L. Ward, assignors, E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington. Nov. 22, 1919.

1,594,882—Humidifier. Sam Hersch, Cleveland. Jan. 23, 1925.

1,594,915—Gasoline Process. Horace M. Weir, Elizabeth, N. J., assignor, Standard Development Co., April 8, 1921.

1,594,942—Remote Control Apparatus. Charles O. Guernsey, Philadelphia. Nov. 8, 1924.

1,594,957—Steam Distillation. Frank A. Howard, Westfield, N. J., and Edgar M. Clark, New York, assignors, Standard Development Co., March 3, 1920.

1,594,982-3—Oil Composition for Saturating Cable Wrappings. Albert A. Somerville, Flushing, N. Y., assignor of two-thirds, R. T. Vanderbilt Co., Inc., New York Jan. 8, 1926 and April 20, 1926.

1,594,990—Balanced Ball Mill. William M. Barker, Canton, O. May 26, 1926.

1,595,017—Centrifugal Clarifier. Johann Friedrich Meyer, Berlin, Hans Luecker, Stade, and Carl Schmitz, Oelde, Germany. June 2, 1925.

1,595,052—Deflocculating Solids. George W. Acheson, Caldwell, N. J. March 8, 1926.

BRITISH PATENTS

Issued June 30, 1926

250,907—Unhairing Hides with Enzymes. C. J. M. M. Le Petit, Paris. Jan. 27, 1926.

250,909—Monoazo Dyes. Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, assignors, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Frankfort, Germany. Feb. 19, 1925.

250,910—Ester Mixtures. W. Claasen, Cologne. Feb. 23, 1926.

250,918—Thermostats. A. E. Paige, Philadelphia. March 24, 1926.

250,920—Gas Pressure Sprayers. R. M. L. Lemoine (nee Trouillet), Eure, France. March 30, 1926.

250,930—Liquid Level Indicators. A. Novick, Flushing, assignor, F. L. Smith Machine Co., New York. April 8, 1926.

250,947—Polymerizing Oils. G. Schicht A. G., Aussig-on-Elbe, Czechoslovakia. April 14, 1926.

250,948—Extracting Mineral and Tar Oils. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfort. April 14, 1926.

250,949—Compositions Containing Phenol Aldehydes. C. F. Peterson, assignor, British Thomson-Houston Co., Ltd., London. April 14, 1926.

250,955—Aromatic Aldehydes, Process. A. G. fuer Anilin Fabrikation, Berlin, assignors, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfort. April 15, 1926.

250,956—Treating Cellulose Waste Liquors. A. G. fuer Anilin Fabrikation Berlin, assignors, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. April 15, 1926.

250,963—Purifying Gases. G. F. Uhde Boevinghausen, Westphalia. April 16, 1926.

250,967—Delivering Measured Volumes, Apparatus. G. Moos, Zurich. April 17, 1926.

250,968—Anthraquinone Derivatives. Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co., Leverkusen, assignors, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfort. April 17, 1926.

250,985—Storage Battery Electrodes. G. Fromont, Seine, France. April 20, 1926.

250,990—Ammonium Sulphate and Sulphur. C. Harnist, Paris. April 20, 1926.

251,005—Aldehyde Amine Condensation Products as vulcanization accelerators. C. O. North, Tallmadge, O. Jan. 20, 1925.

251,014—Bleaching Vegetable Fibers. Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, Frankfort, C. G. Schwalbe, Elberswalde and H. Wenzl, Frankfort. Jan. 22, 1925.

251,019—Treatment of Sulphite Cellulose Liquors. A. G. fuer Anilin-Fabrikation, Berlin. Jan. 22, 1925.

251,080—Separating Oil and Water. J. H. Dine, Erdington, and C. H. Billington, Birmingham, England. March 27, 1925.

251,083—Delivering Liquids in Measured Volumes. N. Prentice, Stowmarket, Suffolk, England. March 31, 1925.

251,093—Bituminous Emulsions. W. J. McGivern, Lower Bebington, Cheshire, J. H. Foster & Co., Ltd., and R. Swift, Liverpool. April 29, 1925.

251,117—Purifying Oils with Sulphuric Acid. Gesellschaft fuer Warmetechnik, and A. Ufer, Bochum, Germany. May 21, 1925.

251,124—Hydrogen Process and Apparatus. W. P. Rogers, Shortstown, Bedford. May 29, 1925.

251,126—Waterproofing Textiles and Paper. C. Knopf, Hamburg. June 2, 1926.

251,134—Treating Gases and Liquid Electrically. S. Ruben, New York. June 16, 1925.

251,136—Electrolytic Apparatus. M. D. Avery, Chicago. June 17, 1925.

251,140—Triazo Dyes. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Bruening, Hoechst-on-Main. June 24, 1925.

251,142—Coking Process and Apparatus. M. J. Trumble, Los Angeles. June 29, 1925.

251,147—Bornyl Esters. V. Isajev, Prague. July 28, 1925.

251,148—Bituminous Emulsions Mixing Apparatus. B. C. Sellars, Fairfield, Manchester. July 24, 1925.

251,155—Dyeing Cellulose Esters. Badische Anilin & Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen-on-Rhine. Aug. 14, 1925.

251,157—Motor Spirit. A. P. Mackilligin, Tanjoing Malim, Selangor and F. Garland, Ipoh, Perak, Malay States. Aug. 19, 1925.

251,170—Electric Resisters in Gas Analyzing Apparatus. G. Sokolow-Wichnevsky, Leningrad. Oct. 12, 1925.

251,205—Bleaching Pulp, Apparatus. R. B. Wolf, New York. Dec. 17, 1925.

251,227—Fireproofing Artificial Silk. J. R. Lavaud, Brussels. Aug. 14, 1925.

251,244—Carbon and Sulphur. Process. A. Lederer, Vienna. March 15, 1926.

BRITISH PATENTS
Issued July 7, 1926

251,264—Extracting Mineral and Tar Oils. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. April 14, 1926

251,266—Monoazo Dyes and Zinc Derivatives. Society of Chemical Industry, Basle. April 15, 1926.

251,267—Chromium Compounds for Tanning. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Bruening Hoechst, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. April 15, 1926.

251,270—Cyclic Hydrocarbons, Process. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Breuning, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. April 19, 1926.

251,271—Electro-Endosmose Process, depositing rubber, cellulose etc. S. E. Sheppard and C. L. Beal, Rochester, assignors Kodak, Ltd., London. April 20, 1926.

251,283—Sand Pulverizing Apparatus. R. Geiger, Ravensburg, Wurtemburg, Germany. April 22, 1926.

251,290—Saponifying Esters. Soaps and Glycerine. V. R. Kokatnur, New York. April 23 1926.

251,293—Thioindyoid Dyes. Farbwerke vorms. Meister, Lucius & Bruening. Hoechst. April 7, 1925.

251,294—Synthetic Tanning Agents. Farbwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Bruening, Hoechst. April 23, 1926.

251,295—Feeding Device for Roller and Ring Mills. F. I. Raymond, assignor International Combustion Engineering Corp., New York. April 24, 1926.

251,303—Solutions of Organic Substances. I. G Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfort. April 26, 1926.

251,305—Automatic Feed Weighing Machines. C. D. Lefevre, Paris. April 27, 1926.

251,310—Ferric Oxide. Process. O. S. Neill, Sydney, Australia. Oct. 24, 1924.

251,313—Oxy Alkoxy Benzanthrone, Dibenzanthronyl, Dibenzanthrone Dyes. R. F. Thomson, J. Thomas and Scottish Dyes, Ltd., Carlisle, Scotland. Oct. 21, 1924.

251,321—Tetrachlorothioindigoes. H. Dodd, W. C. Sprent and United Alkali Co., Liverpool. Dec. 29, 1924.

251,323—Bituminous Emulsified Paint. G. S. Hay, London. Jan. 1, 1925.

251,330—Arsenical Insecticides. Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co., Leverkusen. Jan. 27, 1925.

251,331—Treating Liquids with Gases. British Oxygen Co., London, and C. R. Houseman, North Wembley, Middlesex, England. Jan. 28, 1925.

251,334—Fire Extinguishing Compositions. H. Griffiths, London. Jan 28, 1925

251,344—Heating Liquids by heat interchanging apparatus. O. Soderlund, London, T. Gram, Westminster and Techno-Chemical Laboratories, Ltd. London. Jan. 30, 1925.

251,363—Distilling Oils. V. L. Oil Processes, Ltd., O. D. Lucas and E. L. Lomax, Westminster. Feb. 4, 1925.

251,364—Mixing Liquids in Flow, Apparatus. R. H. L. Pennell Clewer, Windsor and A. Y. Wylie, Cobham, Surrey, England. Feb. 4, 1925.

251,366—Gas Compressors. A. E. A. Birk and V. J. Gundel, Copenhagen. Feb. 4, 1925.

251,369—Resinous Compositions. J. W. T. Cadett and E. V. Cadett, London, Feb. 7, 1925.

251,390—Centrifugal Machines. T. Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., and H. Broadbent. Huddersfield, England. March 10, 1925.

251,395—Detergents. S. H. Simpson, Kirn, Argyllshire, Scotland. March 13, 1925.

251,398—Filtering Apparatus with loose filtering materials. C. R. B. Brown, London. March 16, 1925.

251,404—Cracking Hydrocarbon Oils. Power Specialty Co., New York. March 24, 1925.

251,424—Heat Exchangers. H. J. Roper, London. April 17, 1925.

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251,449—Lead Oxides. Process and Apparatus. C. A. Hall, Philadelphia. May 26, 1925.

251,474—Traveling Band Filters or Strainers. E. Geiger, Karlsruhe, Germany. July 4, 1925.

251,491—Esters of Leuco Compounds of Vat Dyes, Process. J. Morton, J. I. M. Jones, B. Wylam, Lancaster, J. E. G. Harris and Morton Sundour Fabrics, Ltd., Carlisle, England. Nov. 1, 1924.

251,492—Recovering Volatile Liquids. J. H. Bregeat, Paris. July 30, 1925.

251,495—Hydrochloric Acid and Ferrous Sulphate. R. Ensoll, Stockton-on-Tees, England. Aug. 6, 1925.

251,502—Lithopone Process. Gewerkschaft Sachtleben, Homberg, Niederrhein, Germany. Sept. 1, 1925.

251,511—Benzaldehyde Derivatives and Tri Arylmethane Dyes Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Elektron, Offenbach, Germany. Sept. 23, 1925.

251,522—Separating Liquid Particles from Air or Gas, Apparatus. Sulzer Freres Societe Anonyme, Winterthur, Switzerland. Oct. 13, 1925.

251,524—Grinding and Mixing Mills. M. David, Liege, Belgium. Oct. 14, 1925.

251,525—Extracting Gelatine. L. Bierling, Dresden, Germany. Oct. 13, 1925.

251,535—Ornamenting Celluloid. J. Paisseau, Paris. Oct. 27, 1925.

251,558—Portland Cement Composition. G. E. Heyl, Westminster. Dec. 14, 1925.

251,564—Ball Mills. P. V. A. A. Herbst, Holte, Denmark. Jan. 5, 1926.

251,580—Distinguishing Artificial Silks. Societe pour la Fabrication de la Soie Rhodiaseta, Paris. June 18, 1925.

251,605—Agglomerating Fuels. L. Liais, Paris. April 9, 1926

251,618—Aluminous Cements. E. Martin, Bouches-du-Rhone, France. April 20, 1926.

251,636—Active Carbon. Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co., Leverkusen, Germany. April 28, 1926.

251,637—Disazo Dyes. Farbenfabriken vorm. F. Bayer & Co., Leverkusen, Germany, assignor. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. April 28, 1926.

251,644—Phthalein Dyes. Societe Anonyme Durand et Huguenin, Hueningen, France. April 29, 1926.

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Issued July 8, 1926

610,986—Increasing The Production and Content of Phosphoric Acid in Thomas slags H. Hilbert. Feb. 11, 1926.

610,876—Centrifugal Machine. Societe Anonyme de Constructions Mecaniques Escher Wyss et Cie. Feb. 12, 1926

610,908—Improvements in Electrolytic Cells. Compagnie Francaise pour l'Exploitation des Procedes Thomson-Houston. Nov. 9, 1925.

610,920—Electric Induction Furnaces. Ajax Electrothermic Corp. Nov. 23, 1925.

610,703—Extracting Sulphur from Alkaline Earth Sulphates. Salzwerk Heilbronn and T. Lichtenberger and K. Flor. Feb. 9, 1926.

610,830—Aralkylamines and their Derivatives, Process. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Feb. 10, 1926.

610,906—Alkaline Sulphates. Ammonium Sulphate and their double salts. F. Stein. Oct. 20, 1925.

610,936—Ammonium Sulphate Saturator. L. E. E Chevalet. Dec. 15, 1925.

610,901—Vat Preparations Easily Soluble in Water from quinonine vat coloring matter for wool. Farbwerke vorm Meister, Lucius & Bruening. Sept. 22, 1925.

610,956—Objects from Fibre-Cement. Societe Cooperative Emo. Jan. 4, 1926.

610,863—Process and Apparatus for Treating China Wood Oil. W. Schmidding. Feb. 11, 1926.

610,826—Feed Water Purifier. Atlas Werke A. G. Feb. 10, 1926.

610,898—Continuous Filtering Apparatus. W. D. Mount. Aug. 28, 1925.

30,851 Addition to 599,464—Filter Leaf. Societe Anonyme des Ateliers Armand et Deoune. July 22, 1925.

610,784—Artificial Leather. A. Blasco-Ochoa. Feb. 9, 1926.

610,949—Refractory Materials, Process. Deutsche Gasgluhlicht Auer G. m. b. H. Dec. 24, 1925.

GERMAN PATENTS

Issued July 8, 1926

421,336—Wool Dyeing Process. Badische Anilin und Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen a. Rh. Feb. 5, 1924.

414,243—Dry Cooling of Coke, Apparatus. Heinrich Frohnhaueser, Dortmund, Germany. Jan. 7, 1925.

428,593—Shaking Device for Electrical Gas Purifier. Siemens-Schuckertwerke G. m. b. H., Berlin-Siemenstadt. Nov. 19, 1921.

428,607—Precipitating Electrode for Electrical Gas Purifier. Siemens-Schuckertwerke G. m. b. H., Berlin-Siemenstadt. July 20, 1922.

428,590—Hydrogen Process and Apparatus. Jules Hector De Grer, Brussels. March 14, 1924.

428,707—Concentrated Hydrogen Peroxide Solutions. E. de Haen A. G., Selze, Hannover. April 10, 1924.

426,925—Technical Products From Barium Sulphide. Rhenania Verein Chemische Fabriken A. G., Mannheim, Germany. Oct. 20, 1923.

428,637—Lead Alkyl Compounds. Standard Development Co., New York. March 25, 1924.

424,952—Soluble Organic Antimony Compounds. Chemische Fabrik von Heyden A. G., Dresden. April 18, 1925.

428,722—Flexible Sealing, Flask, Isolating and Impregnating Wax Compositions. Dr. Heinrich Fuchs, Bad Sulza, Thueringia July 26, 1924.

428,723—Tar Heating Kettle. Robert Breining, Stuttgart-Berg, Germany. Sept. 20, 1925.

428,746—Testing Hardness of Solid Substances. Apparatus. Deutsch-Luxemburgische Bergwerks- und Huetten A. G. and Otto Kroll, Dortmund, Germany. Feb. 21, 1924.

428,528—Packing Goods of all Sorts, particularly fatty materials, Apparatus. Willy Kranz, Berlin. March 4, 1925.

GERMAN PATENTS

Issued July 15, 1926

428,798—Mixing Binding Agents and Dust- and Powder- Forming Fuels, Apparatus. Jean Arnold Badjou, Brussels. Sept. 27, 1925.

428,928—Spray Electrodes for Electric Gas Purifier. Elektrische Gasreinigungs G. M. B. H., Charlottenburg and Dr. Hans Edler, Gelsenkirchen, Germany. Feb. 9, 1923.

428,850—Continuous Separation of Sulphur from Sulphur Solutions. Dr. Eberhard Legeler, Premnitz, Westhavelland, Germany. July 7, 1925.

428,789—Concentration of Dilute Sulphuric Acid. Adolf Grosche, Berlin-Schmargendorf, Germany. April 5, 1924.

428,930—Acetaldehyde from Acetylene, Process. Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone, Paris. Aug. 22, 1924.

428,860—Separation of Terpene Mixtures or Heavy Separable Terpene Derivatives. Dr. Geza Austerwell and Louis Peufaillit, Paris. Sept. 6, 1922.

428,790—Continuous Oil Extraction Process. Mose Wilbuschewitsch, Zurich. June 13, 1919.

428,812—Purification of Petroleum and Derivatives, Process. Grigori Petroff, Moscow. May 13, 1922.

428,878—Soaps with Compounds Containing Active Oxygen. Ernst Flammer and Dr. L. E. Kelber, Heilbronn N., Germany. Nov. 21, 1924.

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(Continued from page 600)

standing accomplishments of employees, publishing wholesome jokes on and about the employees, and mentioning names of many employees in each issue.

Everyone likes to see his name in print, so as many employees as possible will, in some manner, be mentioned each month. The plant is divided into various sections, and an associate editor has been appointed to "cover" each particular department. These editors are instructed to keep their eyes and ears open at all times for anything that may be developed into a news item, and to send not less than five items pertaining to five different employees monthly. They also have impressed upon them the necessity for not using the same names too often, but rather, mention five or more different employees each time. In this way more than 20 per cent of the employees have their names in The Alkalite each month and each of them feels that he is a part of the publication and that something he has done was of sufficient interest to everyone to receive notice. Each item or joke must be written in such a way as to be interesting to every reader. The whole story must be told rather than hinted at; otherwise the item is of interest to only a few.

That one picture is worth a thousand words holds true in employeee house organ work. Wherever a special message is to be broadcast, if possible, it is illustrated. An illustration of a pair of shattered goggles that saved a man's eye will tell a more convincing story than an editorial on the necessity for wearing goggles while grinding with an emery wheel or while chipping castings or stone. Reproducing a cancelled group insurance check, made payable to the wife of a deceased employee, carries a message that could hardly be expressed in words.

The publication has passed the experimental stage and has become a Mathieson institution. It is certain that it has helped to create the wonderful spirit of co-operation now existing between the company and its employees and that it has become a medium for mutual interchange of ideas, both tending toward improvement of operating conditions in the Saltville plant, and improvement and recognition of problems of paramount interest to employees at all times.

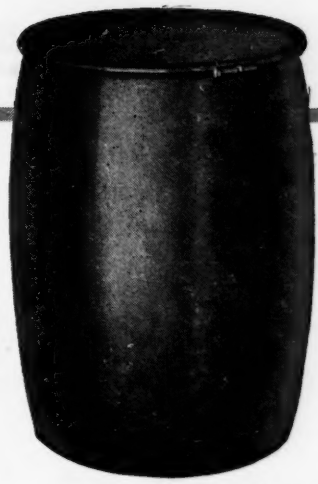
[*The Industry's Bookshelf*]

INDUSTRIAL STOICHIOMETRY By Warren K. Lewis, head of department of chemical engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Arthur H. Radasch, professor of ceramic engineering, New York State School of Ceramics, Alfred University. Cloth Bound, 174 pages. Published by McGraw-Hill Co., New York.

A treatise on the application of stoichiometric methods, which are in every course in quantitative analysis, to problems in manufacturing problems. The important variations of conditions occurring in industrial processes which greatly influence the methods of using stoichiometry in plant work are taken up in full detail.

LABORATORY MANUAL OF GENERAL CHEMISTRY. By H. I. Schlesinger, professor of chemistry, University of Chicago, and Adeline De Sale Link, instructor in chemistry, University of Chicago. Cloth Bound, 128 pages. Published by Longmans. Green & Co., New York.

A companion book to Schlesinger's "General Chemistry" designed for students with some experience in the subject. Gives directions for performing 127 experiments on various phases of chemistry.



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[Catalogs & Bulletins]

Publications listed herewith are issued by manufacturers and may be obtained free by addressing CHEMICAL MARKETS.

Thwing Electric Resistance Thermometers. Illustrated, descriptive. 16 pp. Thwing Instrument Co., 3339 Lancaster ave., Philadelphia.

Uehling Barometer and Vacuum for Steam Turbines. Catalog giving valuable turbine performance data, charts, etc., 6 pp. Uehling Instrument Co., 473 Getty ave., Paterson, N. J.

Universal Mixing and Kneading Machine. Illustrated booklet, showing the different types of machines also giving capacities of standard sizes. 8 pp. Werner & Pfleiderer Div., Baker-Perkins Co., 250 Park ave., New York.

Useful Information on Fumigation of Citrus Trees. Illustrated booklet. 34 pp. Pacific R. & H. Chemical Corp., 2575 E. 9th st., Los Angeles, Cal.

Uviarc Lamps and the Ultra-Violet. Reprint, illustrated and descriptive. 15 pp. Cooper Hewitt Electric Co., Engineering Dept., Hoboken, N. J.

Vizabledg Safestep. Illustrated folder giving specifications for this step. 6pp. Irving Iron Works Co., Long Island City, N. Y.

Welded and Riveted Tanks and Plate Products. Eight-page folder. Lee Tank & Boiler Works, 55 Valley st., Belleville, N. J.

Kirk & Blum Blower Systems. Illustrated descriptive catalog, 49 pp. Kirk & Blum Mfg. Co., 2846 Spring Grove ave., Cincinnati.

New Ermold Labeler. Eight-page folder describing labeler and some of uses. Edward Ermold Co., 652 Hudson st., New York.

Pumps for All Purposes. Catalog showing the different types of pumps, steam, duplex, horizontal, etc. 12 pp. Dean Bros. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

R. P. C. Viscosity Standards. Two-page circular describing the equipment, also giving price list. R. P. Cargile, 74 Cortlandt st., New York.

Refractory Cements. Descriptive folder giving prices, recommendations, etc., 12 pp. Norton Co., Worcester, Mass.

Ross Mixers for Proxylin and Lacquers. Illustrated booklet giving the different sizes and types of mixers. 19 pp. Chas. Ross & Son Co., 148 Classon ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Sangamo Meters. Bulletin describing different meters with tables and diagrams. 12 pp. Sangamo Electric Co., Springfield, Ill.

Sterling Oil Condensing Sections. Illustrated descriptive booklet. 30 pp. American Radiator Co., 40 W. 40th st., New York.

Steam Economy. Illustrated bulletin giving descriptions and charts of the various meters, 56 pp. Republic Flow Meters Co., 2240 Diversey parkway, Chicago, Ill.

Standard Specifications for the Use of White-Lead Paint. Booklet giving useful information, also different formulas. 29 pp. National Lead Co., 111 Broadway, New York.

Type "HL" Combs Gyratory Laboratory Sifter. Six-page folder. Great Western Mfg. Co., Leavenworth, Kans.

Lorian 75. Illustrated booklet outlining the different uses of the Thew shovel. 15 pp. Thew Shovel Co., Lorain, O.

Wing-Scruplex Exhausters. Illustrated booklet describing this exhauster, also giving dimensions. 16 pp. L. J. Wing Mfg. Co., 352 W. 13th st., New York.

Research and Laboratory Equipment. Descriptive folder. 4 pp. Mine and Smelter Co., 42 Broadway, New York.

Ross Improved Liquid and Semi-Paste Mixers. Illustrated circular, giving much data with typical arrangements of plants. 48 pp. Charles Ross & Son Co., 148 Classon ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Silicates of Soda, Grades and Uses. Contains much data. 8 pp. Philadelphia Quartz Co., 121 South Third st., Philadelphia, Pa.

Instant Copper Tube Water Heaters Type 26, giving dimensions and guaranteed capacities. 6 pp. Instant Water Heater Sales Division.

Modern Speed Reduction. Illustrated and descriptive booklet, also giving specifications. 36 pp. Boston Gear Works Sales Co.

Multi-Stage Centrifugal Pumps. Illustrated and descriptive bulletin, also gives tables of dimensions. 12 pp. Dean Hill Pump Co.

Nickel Cast Iron. Illustrated folder giving properties and applications of nickel and nickel chromium cast iron. 44 pp. International Nickel Co. Also published by same company, Improving Gray Cast Iron with Nickel.

Power-Factor Correction by the Consumer, describing the power-factor correction by the consumer, also giving charts. Wagner Electric Corp.

Poole All Metal Flexible Coupling. Illustrated four-page folder. Poole Eng. & Machine Co.

Quimby Vertical Sump Pumps. Illustrated descriptive booklet, also giving tables determining horsepower and sizes of these pumps. William E. Quimby.

Rotex Compact Sifter. Four-page folder. Orville Simpson Co.

Steere Stock Valves Steel Stacks. Descriptive catalog, with charts. 8 pp. Steere Eng. Co.

Silicate of Soda in Soap Making. Descriptive booklet. 10 pp. Philadelphia Quartz Co.

Industrial Continuous Filter. Four-page folder. Industrial Separators Co.

Type K Potentiometer, Bulletin giving directions for use and care of this type potentiometer. 24 pp. Leeds & Northrup Co.

Waterous Dependable Rotary Pumps. Illustrated catalog. 12 pp. Waterous Fire Engine Works.

Agitator Drives. A series of bulletins containing charts and illustrations of different types of agitator drives. 36 pp. New England Tank & Tower Co.

American Refrigerating Sections. Small Units. Illustrated descriptive catalog. 13 pp. American Radiator Co.

Bitumin. Illustrated brochure describing some of the benefits and uses of this paint. 30 pp. Hill, Hubbell & Co.

Barrett Lift Trucks. Descriptive illustrative catalog giving sizes. 16 pp. Barrett-Cravens Co.

Buflovak. Bulletin 216, describing milk dryers and evaporators, etc. 56 pp. The Buffalo Foundry & Machine Co.

C-E Unit System for Burning Puvlerized Fuel. Illustrated Catalog U-2, shows charts and describes the unit system. 23 pp. Combustion Engineering Corp.

Caldwell Tanks and Towers. Illustrated booklet showing different tanks, also giving price list. 50 pp. W. E. Caldwell Co., Inc.

Complete Improved Moulding Equipment. A series of four folders, containing many data and specifications concerning hand pump molding press, etc. 4 pp. each. The Burroughs Co.

Dracco Pneumatic Conveying. Illustrated descriptive booklet, outlining pneumatic conveying. 56 pp. Dust Recovering & Conveying Co. Also published by the same company, "Dracco Dust Collecting." Illustrated booklet. 56 pp.

Day Special Machinery. Illustrated and descriptive booklet. 8 pp. The J. H. Day Co.

METHANOL

(Continued from page 604)

as well as the freight to their plants. Crude producers have objected to this contract, not upon the basis of the price, but upon the fundamental contention that it puts no incentive on the producer to secure as high a price as possible for the refined product.

To the consumer of methanol and denatured alcohol, the most important point is the possibility of increasing our crude output sufficiently to provide an extra million gallons of denaturing grade.

Switch in Refinery Methods

On the basis of present production, the refiners, by a slight change in their run, can increase the quantity of the denaturing grade from 20% to 35%. A 25% increase on the basis of total production of about four million gallons of refined, would give the necessary quantity. Obviously, however, this would reduce the quantity of acetate produced and also materially cut into production of the pure grade. Presumably, this would take place, especially if there was an active and steady demand for the denaturing methanol, but obviously, it opens up the possibilities for further importations of synthetic pure material.

One final factor deserves consideration—the cost of producing and refining methanol in this country. According to the findings of the Tariff Commission hearing on methanol, published May 15th, the production cost of a gallon of crude methanol is 48.3c. The average cost of refining methanol is 8.9c, and based upon the average production of the various principal products of wood distillation operations, we have an average total cost of the denaturing grade at the refinery of 67½c. Upon the basis of these figures, both distillers and refiners are unanimous in their opinion that in order properly to reimburse them, the selling price should not be less than 72c a gallon.

It may be considered sure that, if the price went above this point, there would be a very direct and marked stimulation of production of methanol in this country—a potential, increased output which is definite enough to prevent any price sky rocketing.

FOREIGN TRADE UP 7%

(Continued from page 607)

pounds). Receipts of lithopone and zinc pigments amounted to $472,400 (9,680,800 pounds).

While imports of natural crude camphor and of synthetic camphor were more those of refined were less; the imports of the three classes during the first half of the current year were: natural crude, $664,000 (1,113,400 pounds), refined, $373,600 (572,000 pounds), and synthetic, $865,700 (1,589,500 pounds).

In contrast to the movements of the preceding paint group, the exports of fertilizers and fertilizer materials are always secondary to the imports and in the present instance equalled one-fourth or $9,553,000 (578,000 tons) of the imports. In both exports and imports, the fertilizer group is one of major importance representing 11 per cent of the exports and 36 per cent of the imports.

Whereas the exports recorded an improvement of 11 per cent, the imports dropped 8 per cent to $42,195,000 (1,178,000 tons). The foreign sales of 19,100 tons, worth $1,091,600 of ammonium sulfate during June helped to bring the total of 69,400 tons, worth $3,925,300, for the current six months up to a figure considerably in excess of the previous periods. This was due for the most part to a greater participation on the part of the United States in the trade in the Far East, particularly Japan, which country purchased 44 per cent of the total with lesser amounts taken by the Netherlands East Indies and the Philippine Islands.

Although the shipments to foreign countries of phosphate rock during the current six months were actually heavier in quantities, the values were off 6 per cent total for the period being $2,608,000 (412,000 tons). Land pebble was in greater demand, but high grade hard rock was less.

Superphosphates and prepared fertilizer mixtures were also under and equalled $6,192,000 (40,700 tons), and $692,300 (18,100 tons) respectively.

The 16 per cent decline in receipts of sodium nitrate was responsible for the total decrease in imports of the group. The amounts of this commodity coming into the United States during the last two months have been below the average with June's purchases of 12,200 tons, worth $505,200 unusually small. The total imports of sodium nitrate for the six months, however, were not as small as might be expected, inasmuch as receipts during the first quarter were rather heavy, the total imports for the six months having been $29,216,000 (626,600 tons) as compared with $34,719,000 (728,700 tons).

Less than one-half as much ammonium sulfate was imported during the periods under discussion, or $404,600 (7,300 tons) a figure only one-tenth of the imports.

Purchases of crude potassium sulfate to the extent of $777,000 (19,300 tons) were less, while those of other commodities, chiefly calcium cyanamid with $2,278,300 (45,800 tons), potassium chloride with $3,078,800 (98,500 tons), and kainite with $649,900 (100,000 tons) were more.

Approximately one-half of the exports of $1,245,000 (8,551,000 pounds) of dynamite made up the explosive group, the value of $2,316,600 worth for the entire group being 12 per cent below the figure for the first six months of 1925.

Of the miscellaneous commodities not included in any group, but contributing to the total sulfur, was conspicuous accounting for 6 per cent of the total exports. This item rose 17 per cent from $4,731,000 (277,500 tons) in the first six months of 1925 to $5,534,000 (292,500 tons) in the first six months of 1926.

CHEMISTRY AT WILLIAMSTOWN

(Continued from page 613)

and the one called 'Special Demand' is next.

"This whole question of wastes as a source of by-products or of raw materials is not as impressive to me as it is to many chemical men. The mere fact that a constant stream of chemicals is going to waste from a plant into the air or into the river does not make me nervous. They probably should go there. If there is a strong enough demand for these chemicals to pay for their recovery, rest assured they will ultimately be recovered. Or if legal action impends, rest assured proper action will be taken. In the absence of proper market or of legal action let them go to waste as they should. Two hundred years ago if one wanted heat he burned wood, and economists looked over the wood supply of the world with anxious eyes and wondered what would become of man when the wood supply was gone. If man were as dependent on wood for heat today as he was then, it is obvious that our civilization would present an entirely different aspect, but the answer is that he is not so dependent. The raw materials that seem to us of such extreme importance today become quite insignificant in the next generation or two. The real service of the chemist lies in the fact that he is rendering us more and more independent of any specific raw material to supply any specific want.

"One of the great sources of difficulty between nations," Dr. Teeple said in conclusion, "has been the urge of some one nation to possess land, because the land contained a specific raw material, and that specific raw material was absolutely necessary to supply some need of the world. The farther the chemist progresses in his work, the more fully will this source of friction be removed."

The Mineral Round Table, under Mr. MacDowell has listened to discussions on potash by C. C. Concannon, Chief of the Chemical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, J. W. Turrentine in charge of the Department of Agriculture's potash investigations, Charles J. Brand, Secretary of the National Fertilizer Association, Mr. McDowell and Dr. Teeple. At many of the round tables, active discussions have resulted in which the foreign leaders to the conference, Sir James Irvine, Principal of St. Andrews University, Umberto Pomilio, electro-chemical manufacturer from Italy, and Justin Dupont, well-known French maker of aromatic synthetics, have taken an active part and contributed a distinctly valuable international viewpoint.

In a report on potash, delivered by C. C. Concannon, chief of the chemical division, Department of Commerce, he stated that the world no longer depends on Germany for this essential to agricultural development. He dwelt in some detail on the development of potash deposits in other parts of the world and the growing independence of the rest of the world from Germany.

A CORRECTION

On page 564 of the Aug. 5 issue of CHEMICAL MARKETS, the statement was made that the U. S. Bureau of Entomology had fixed the specifications of calcium arsenate for boll weevil control as follows: "It must contain a minimum of 4 per cent arsenic pentoxid." This should have read 40 per cent instead of 4 per cent.

DYE IMPORTS DECLINE

(Continued From Page 613

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

1. The Six Leading German Companies
- A. Actien Gesellschaft fur Anilin Fabrikation, Berlin, Founded 1873.
- B. Badische Anilin-und-Soda Fabrik, Ludwigshafen on-the-Rhine, Founded 1865.
- By. Farbenfabriken, normals Friedr. Bayer & Co., Leverkusen on-the-Rhine, Founded 1862.
- C. Leopold Cassella & Co., Frankfort on-the-Main, Founded 1870.
- K. Kalle & Co., A. G. Biebrich on-the-Rhine, Founded 1870.
- M. Farwedke, vormals Meister Lucius & Bruning., Hochst on-the-Main, Founded 1862.

2. The Smaller German Companies
- BK. Leipziger Anilinfabrik Beyer & Kegel. Furstenberg, near Leipzig, Founded 1882.
- OG. Chemikalienwerk Griesheim G m. b. H., Offenbach-on-the-Main, Founded 1882.
- CJ. Carl Jager G. m. b. H., Anilinfarbenfabrik, Dusseldorf, Founded 1823.
- Gr-E Chemische Fabrik Griesheim-Electron, Offenbach-on-the-Main, Founded 1842.
- L. Farbwerk Mulheim, vormals A. Leonhardt & Co., Mulheim-on-the-Main, Founded 1879.
- tM. Chemische Fabriken vormals Weil ter Meer, Uerdingen-on-the-Rhine, Founded 1877.
- WD. Wulfing, Dahl & Co, A. G. Barmen, Founded, 1842.

3. Swiss Companies, all at Basel.
- DH. Farbwerke vormals L. Durand, Huguenin & Co., Founded 1871.
- G. Anilinfarben-und Extract-Fabriken, vormals Joh. Rud. Geigy, Founded 1764.
- I. Gebellschaft for Chemische Industrie, Founded 1885.
- S. Chemische Fabrik, vormals Sandoz & Co. Founded, 1887.

4. Dutch and French Companies.
- NF. Niederlandische Farben-und-Chemikalienfabrik Delft, Delft, Netherlands, Founded 1897.
- CNI. Compagnie Nationale des Matieres Colorantes et Produits Chimiques, Founded 1917.
- FA. Farbwerk Ammersfoort, Ammersfoort, Netherlands, Founded, 1888.
- P. Societe Anonyme des Matieres Colorantes et Produits Chimiques St. Denis. (formerly A. Poirier). Founded 1830.

5. English Companies
- Bro. Brotherton & Co., (Ltd.) City Chambers, Leeds.
- BAC. British Alizarine Co., (Ltd.), Manchester.
- BD. British Dyestuffs Corporation (Ltd.) London
- Cl Co. The Clayton Aniline Co., (Ltd.) Clayton, Manchester.
- Scot. Scottish Dyes (Ltd.), Grangemouth.
- CV. The Colne Vale Dye and Chemical Co. (Ltd.), Milnsbridge, Huddersfield.
- Hol. L. B. Holliday & Co. (Ltd.) Grangemouth 1Etablissements Kuhlman merged with

DYES OF COAL-TAR ORIGIN

Schultz No.	Dye and Maker	Quantity Pounds
7	Naphthol yellow SXX—IG	200
137	Fast yellow S—IG	50
182	Brilliant sulphon red B—S	1,000
83	Scarlet 3R—IG	50
88	Acid anthracene brown R—IG	100
118	Geranine G—By	100
153	Lake red C—Q	1,134
159	Acid alizarin black R—IG	1,000
248	Wool fast scarlet R. conc.—G	55
256	Sulphon cyanine G—IG	1,500
273	Blue NA—IG	833
274	Developing black B—IG	100
	Diazo brilliant orange GR extra—By	485
	Diamine fast violet FFBN—C	441
279	Benzo fast scarlet 5 BS—IG	200
	Benzo fast scarlet 4 BS—By	420
296	Cotton yellow G extra—IG	100
300	Brilliant carmine L conc.—IG	500
319	Chloramine red B—S	1,992
319	Chloramine red 3B—S	
339	Diamine orange B—IG	100
360	Ignamine orange R—IG	500
400	Brilliant milling rod R—C	300
400	Milling scarlet 4R conc.—IG	
457	Trisulphon brown 2G conc.—S	2,000
472	Chloramine blue HW—S	2,000
474	Diamine green B—IG	5
475	Diamine green G—IG	55
476	Benzo chrome brown G—IG	200
476	Dianil chrome brown G—M	
14	Diphenyl chrysoine GG—G	4 469
19	Fast light yellow 3G—By	800
	Developed light yellow 2G pdr.—By	276
503	Poseidon green SGX—IG	1,000
505	Light green SF yellowish XX—IG	500
508	Xylene blue AS conc.—S	2,000
512	Magenta AB pdr.—IG	1,000
518	Ethyl violet—Q	200
523	Fast green extra bluish—By	5,288
524	Acid magenta II—BDC	25
539	Soluble blue T—IG	100
541	Betamine blue SBL extra—IG	212
541	Brilliant dianil blue 6G—IG	
543	Patent blue V—IG	1,500
545	Brilliant acid blue A—IG	1,581
545	Neptune blue BR conc.—IG	
545	Patent blue A pdr.—M	
546	Cyanol extra—C	682
548	Acid violet 6BNOO—IG	100
551	Chromoxane brilliant blue G—By	200
554	Chrome azurol S conc.—G	551
558	New Victoria blue B—By	761
558	Victoria blue R base—I	
559	Victoria pure blue BO—IG	1,500
579	Sulpho rhodamine B—M	164
573	Rhodamine B conc. (ss)—G	11,375
573	Rhodamine B extra (ss)—IG	
572	Rhodamine G extra (ss)—I	1,100
573	Rhodamilne B extra (ss)—B	
574	Rhodamine 3B extra (ss)—I	550
571	Rosazeine 6G extra (ss)—IG	1,250
580	Fast acid violet B—IG	300
585	Fluorescein—M	25
585	Fluorescein—Merck	
592	Erythrosine A extra pure—IG	25
	Coriphosphine OX extra—IG	500
	Patent phosphine M—I	2.204
606	Phosphine O—IG	200
606	Phosphine 3R—IG	
607	Rumic AL conc.—IG	300
613	Quinoline yellow extra—IG	100
673	Rosinduline 2B bluish—K	912
	Benzyl fast blue GL—I	2,699
	Xylene milling blue AE conc.—S	
	Xylene milling blue BL conc.—S	
700	Nigrosine T—B	525
700	Silver gray P—IG	
681	Direct gray R paste—G	948
923	Fur blue black A—IG	1,910
923	Fur blue black SA—IG	
923	Fur brown NZD—IG	
923	Fur brown P—IG	
923	Fur gray B, G, R—IG	
923	Nako PS, RH, 3GA—IG	
923	Nako black ST—IG	
660	Methylene green W—G	4,410
748	Hydron blue R pdr. (ss)—IG	333
748	Hydron blue G pdr. (ss)—IG	333
746	Pyrogene green 3G—I	441
774	Alizarin black S paste—IG	1,391
778	Alizarin VL extra pure paste—IG	6,615
779	Alizarin orange RP paste—IG	1,200
780	Alizarin red W pdr.—By	184
	Alizarin sapphire blue SE—I	440
	Alizarin light blue SE conc.—S	
858	Alizarin light blue B—S	6,544
858	Alizarin light blue B conc.—S	
800	Anthracene blue WB paste—IG	445
	Alizarin cyclamine R paste—IG	800
808	Alizarin green S paste—IG	838
852	Alizarin blue JR pdr.—By	135
852	Alizarin irisol—IG	
856	Alizarin astrol—IG	320
856	Alizarin blue AS—By	
859	Alizarin direct blue RXO—IG	700
859	Alizarin light blue R conc.—S	
860	Alizarin direct blue BGAOO—IG	1,300
865	Alizarin cyanine green G ex. pdr.—IG	2,958
865	Alizarin light green GS conc.—S	
853	Anthraquinone violet—B	220
854	Alizarin viridine FF paste—IG	1,985
862	Alizarin blue black B pdr.—IG	200
855	Alizarin blue SKY powder—By	5,036
855	Alizarin sky blue B pdr.—By	
855	Alizarin sky blue B pdr.—IG	
	Alizarin rubine R pdr.—By	881
759	Anthra yellow GC paste fine—IG	2,406
760	Vat golden orange G dbl paste fine (ss)—IG	5,098
760	Vat golden orange G dbl. paste (ss)—B	
763	Vat dark blue BOA paste fine—IG	957
763	Vat dark blue BGO paste fine—IG	
765	Vat black BB pdr. (ss)—B	2,143
838	Vat blue RS dbl. paste fine (ss)—IG	1,000
842	Cibanone blue GCD dbl. paste (ss)—I	7,238
842	Indanthrene blue GCD dbl paste (ss)—B	
842	Sandothene blue NGCD paste—S	50
842	Sandothene blue NGCD pdr.—S	100
843	Cibanone blue G paste—I	665
843	Vat blue RC paste—I	
849	Sandothene yellow NG pdr. (ss)—S	
849	Vat yellow G pdr. (ss)—IG	1,240
867	Anthra brown B paste—B	852
819	Algol red R extra pdr. (ss)—IG	1,600
820	Vat brilliant violet RK paste—By	110
810	Vat yellow 3 GN pdr. (ss)—IG	230
870	Vat Corinth BB pdr. (ss)—Gr	880
828	Anthra Bordeaux B double paste (ss)—IG	800
833	Vat olive R paste—IG	3,998
	Vat brown R paste—IG	2,000
	Vat brown B paste—Gr	4,294
	Vat brown G pdr. (ss)—IG	
825	Algol red B paste—IG	400
871	Vat red violet RRK pdr. (ss)—IG	800
831	Helindone red DIBN extra paste—B	1,062
831	Vat red RK paste—B	
792	Cibanone orange R paste—I	2,204
793	Cibanone blue 3G paste—I	5,511
876	Indigosol O—By	100
881	Brilliant indigo BASF paste—By	11,873
881	Brilliant indigo 4BC—IG	
881	Brilliant indigo 4B pdr. (ss)—B	
883	Indigo MLB 6B pdr. (ss)—IG	3,000
885	Brilliant indigo B paste—IG	5,072
890	Ciba yellow G paste—I	110
912	Anthra red B paste—IG	500
917	Helindone red B paste—IG	350
917	Helindone red BN pdr. (ss)—IG	
910	Helindone pink AN paste—IG	4,000
910	Anthra pink AN paste—IG	
918	Vat red violet RH paste—IG	12,460
918	Ciba red 3B pdr. (ss)—I	
921	Vat gray 6B pdr. (ss)—IG	125
917	Vat scarlet R paste—IG	200
907	Ciba scarlet G extra paste—I	22,357
907	Ciba scarlet G extra pdr. (ss)—I	
907	Anthrascarlet GG paste—IG	
908	Ciba red R paste—I	
908	Helindone fast scarlet C paste—IG	18,006

UNIDENTIFIED DYES

Acid Dyes

Dye and Maker	Pounds
Acid rhodamine BG powder—IG	220
Alizarin astrole violet B 40%—IG	100
Alizarin direct blue A 2G 36%—IG	300
Alkali blue 6R extra—IG	50
Alkali fast green 10G—IG	500
Alphanol blue BRN conc.—IG	200
Alphanol brown B—IG	5
Azo acid black B—IG	500
Brilliant milling blue B—IG	2,220
Brilliant scarlet N—IG	1,000
Brilliant silk blue B—I	110
Brilliant wool blue FFR extra—IG	500
Cashmere black TN—By	700
Chrysoline AG extra—IG	25
Fast acid green BB extra—IG	100
Guinea fast red BL—A	1,000
Guinea rubine 4R—IG	700
Nylon fast red 4R—S	141
Milling orange G—IG	500
Milling red GA—IG	200
Milling yellow 3G—IG	150
Milling yellow HG—IG	50
Minaxo acid brown G—IG	500
Neolan blue B—I	1,352
Neolan blue GG—I	2,425
Neolan pink G—I	1,763
Onis B—IG	100
Polar orange R. conc.—G	1,102
Polar yellow 5G conc.—G	1,764
Silk yellow R.—IG	300
Sulphon rhodamine G—M	121
Sulphon yellow 5G—IG	150
Sulphon yellow R—IG	50
Supramine blue FF—IG	100
Supramine blue R—IG	100
Supramine brown G—IG	100
Supramine red B—IG	500
Supramine red 2G—IG	100
Supramine yellow R—IG	200
Wool blue R extra—By	100
Xylene milling orange R. Conc.—S	500

Vat Dyes

Alizarin indigo 5R paste—IG	500
Anthra pink R extra paste, fine—IG	3,000
Ciba pink BG powder, single strength—I	550
Cibanone orange 6R pdr.—I	110
Helindone blue B pdr.—IG	50
Helindone pink R extra paste—IG	2,500
Helindone printing black RD paste—IG	7,500
Hydron brown G paste—C	800
Hydron brown G pdr. (ss)—IG	354
Hydron brown R paste—IG	500
Hydron green G paste—IG	100
Hydron pink FB powder (ss)—IG	894
Hydron pink FF paste—IG	500
Hydron scarlet 2B paste—IG	376

The remainder of this list will be published in the Sept. 2 issue of CHEMICAL MARKETS.

[*New Incorporations*]

Oneida Paper Products, New York; $100,000; H. A. Hall, N. F. Ross.

Moore Laboratories, Inc., Trenton, N. J., deal in chemicals, etc., 120 shares, no par; Michael J. Moore, Morton M. Kent, William J. Harman.

Goodyear Rubber Ball & Novelty Corp., Paterson, N. J., $250,000 preferred and 15,000 shares common, no par value; manufacture rubber novelties; Emanuel Shavick, Bernard T. Stafford, William H. Young.

Braun Paint Corp., Albany, N. Y., 1,500 shares, $100 each; 1,000 shares common, no par; H. Braun, H. E. Marston, L. Aronowitz.

Harper Oil Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., $150,000; deal in oil products, Samuel C. Wilson, William K. Brook.

Diamond Chemical Co., Boston, Mass., $100,000; Harris Cohen, Philip E. Coyle.

World Chemical Co., Boston, Mass., $20,000; deal in chemicals etc. Harry E. Levin, G. M. O'Connor.

American Lacquer Co., Boston, Mass., $550,000; Walter C. Martin, William E. Mulholland.

Lizzola Zanin Co., New York; make chemicals; 200 shares preferred, $50 each; 100 common, $100 each; active capital $20,000; A. Lizzola, J. L. and L. Zanin.

U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co., Jersey City, N. J., $500,000; manufacture alcohol; John Q. A. Johnson, Jr.; Albert B. Maginnes, Parker Newhall.

American Mines Development Corp., Dover, Del.; $1,000,000; mining.

Mothguard Laboratories, Inc., New York; $50,000; make chemicals; A. M. Bank, B. D. Berenson, E. Singer.

Oakite Products, New York; $2,000,000; make cleaning compounds; D. C. Ball, P. B. Scarff, H. F. Cunningham.

N. N. Zaloom & Co., New York; $150,000; make textiles; N. N. and M. Zaloom, G. Kahwaty.

Handy Distributing Corp., Wilmington, Del., $25,500,000; 500 shares preferred, $1 each; 250,000 shares common, no par value; manufacture, fabricate and deal in Chemicals, minerals, metals, lumber, etc.; Jean Graham, Florence E. Lockwood, Estelle Birnbaum.

Ajax Blacking & Dressing Co., Boston, Mass., 500 shares, no par value; B. Robert Anerod, Edward N. Smith.

Charles H. Phillips Chemical Co. of Connecticut, Windsor, Ontario, Can., Henry L. Schade.

H. Holden Rubber Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ontario, Can., $40,000; John B. O'Brien, Douglas P. Robinson, Jean Courtney.

Atlas Ken Rock Co., Wilmington, Del., mining, dealing in rock asphalt, $1,000,000.

Macon Crushed Granite Co., Wilmington, Del., $165,000; market granite stone.

Hansa Color Co., New York, printers; $10,000; H. Behrind, R. Gehrt.

Brown Drug & Chemical Co., New York; $5,000; H. Feinberg, P. Gutreich, W. Kinkel.

Longview Fibre Co., Wilmington, Del., $7,500,000; manufacture pulp and paper.

Dragon Paint & Varnish Co., New York; $10,000; M. Silverman, G. J. Kimler, B. Levy.

Mano Products Corp., New York; 750 shares, $100 each; 1,600 common, no par; paints and enamels; F. Maas, M. T. Maas, J. Mano, Jr..

Stark-Baia, New York; leather products; $10,000; N. Stark, C. Baia.

Tawa Corp., Wilmington, Del., $1,000,000; operate palm oil plantations.

Soil Insecticide Corp., New York, 100 shares common, no par; F. D. Berry, W. Des Kops, A. Schwartz.

Capital Increase

Magnus Chemical Co., Brooklyn, $60,000 to $120,000.

"Ceymal" is the name of a product made by regenerating leather by a process invented by a young Scottish chemist. This is said to be hardly distinguishable from real leather, and is about half the price of ordinary hide, says the "Indianapolis News," According to the inventor, the leather is ground up to a fine powder and then made into a fine dough, with a small quantity of binding substance. The coloring materials are then added, and the paste calendared onto a strong backing of cloth. The inventor, whose name is not given, has not taken out a patent for his process as he is of the opinion that the secret is best kept by himself.

Alfred W. Jenkins William A. Stopford Schuyler L. Parsons

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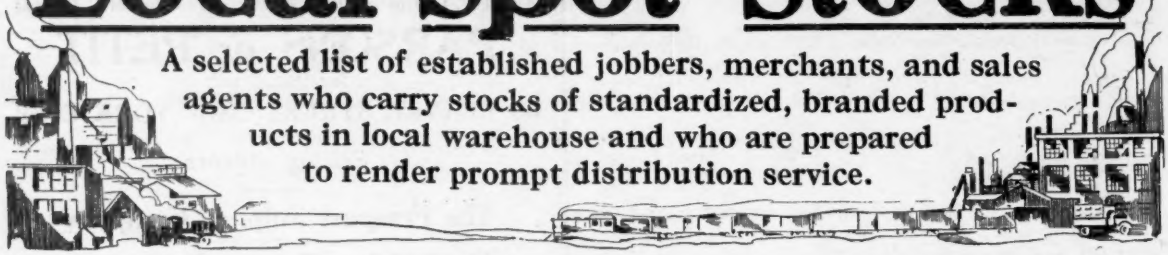

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ACETYLENE—The quartermaster, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., will open bids June 25 for acetylene gas for lighting purposes during the 6 months ending December 31.

OXYGEN—The quartermaster, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., will open bids June 25 for oxygen for welding purposes during the 6 months ending December 31.

LEAD SULPHOCYANATE—The commanding officer, Frankford Arsenal, Pa., will open bids August 21, cir. 53, for 1,400 lbs. lead sulphocyanate.

CHLORINE AND ALUM—Bids are wanted August 21, cir. 6, by the quartermaster, Ft. Benning, Ga., for 1,000 lbs. liquid chlorine and 50,000 lbs. alum.

AMMONIA, ETC.—The post quartermaster, marine barracks, Parris Island, S. C., will open bids August 19 for 1,000 lbs. anhydrous ammonia and 1 testing set.

PAPER—The U. S. lake survey office, Detroit, Mich., will open bids August 30, cir. 1, for 184 rms chart paper.

Business Opportunities

DO YOU WANT A NEW YORK REPRESENTATIVE? Chemical Engineer closely in touch users raw materials and process machinery wants to represent manufacturer. Box 543, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

NEW PROCESS available for preparations of pure light silica, apparent specific gravity, about 0.13 (95% porosity). Suitable for chemical plant desiring new line as above silica is by-product from process able to carry itself. Anson G. Betts, Kinderhook, N. Y.

FOR SALE—72 acres of talc equipped with buildings and machinery. Price $25,000. United Talc & Crayon Co., Glendon, Moore Co., N. C.

FOR SALE—Complete files of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, unbound, $5.00 a volume.

SOUTH AMERICA—Old established house with branches on the east coast and experienced men covering Brazil and Argentina desires connection with highly reputable American manufacturers of industrial chemicals of all kinds for sale in these countries. Highest references exchanged. Box 488, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SOAP FACTORY FOR SALE—On account of death of partner will sell soap business and annual sales of $400,000. Have two established brands of household soap capable of national development. Financial condition and trade reputation will bare strictest scrutiny. No brokers. Box 489, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FERTILIZER direct to farmer mixing plant, near Pennsylvania-Maryland line, has interesting proposition for party with capital. Box 521, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER—Young man wanted with knowledge of office routine and ability as office correspondent to assist sales manager. Knowledge of the chemical line desirable, but not essential. Position has future with large organization. Kindly give full particulars as to training and experience. Box 491, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WE DESIRE connection with manufacturer and packer of high grade common salt. Kindly address the Chemical Sales Co., 272 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

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CHEMICAL SALESMAN, thirty-three, married, fifteen years experience in buying and selling, desires permanent position vicinity 100 miles New York City. Box 573, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SALESMAN—Pharmacist selling cleaners, dryers, desires connection with reputable chemical house, can sell laundries, textile mills, dye, hosiery, drug manufacturers. Box 570, CHEMICAL MARKETS

SECRETARY STENOGRAPHER, knowledge bookkeeping—young lady, seven years' experience drug and chemical house, dependable, executive ability, well educated, references. Salary $35. Box 529, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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CHEMICAL ENGINEER—eight years' manufacturing experience, eight years' selling experience, chemicals, chemical machinery, wants position Plant Manager, Sales Engineer. Age 38. Box 533, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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A PAPER manufacturing company desires to employ a practical chemist. Box 532, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

LABORATORY CHEMIST wanted in testing and matching laboratory of large dyestuff dealer. Location, Boston. Salary, $1,800 to start. Must be an experienced, quick workman. Write fully as to technical training, practical experience and give references in first letter. Box 484, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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SHIPPING CLERK familiar with packing of chemical products wanted to take charge of warehouse in Brooklyn. Box 506, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SODA ASH—115 barrels offered for resale by manufacturer. No brokers or agents. Well known brand in good condition. Will be delivered in Metropolitan district by our own truck. What bids? Box 507, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted for heavy chemical factory in Middle West. Man must be thoroughly experienced in handling labor, including shipping, packing, etc. Please write complete experience and supply references. Confidential. Box 500, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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Greeff & Co., R. W.
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Niagara Alkali Co.
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co.
Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Solvay Process Co.
Warner Chemical Co.
Winkler & Bros. Co., Isaac.

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W. F. George Chemicals Inc.
Grasselli Chemical Co.
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Chemical Utilities Co.
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Leonard W. Cronkhite, Inc.
Croton Chemical Corp.
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Dovan Chemical Co (rubber accel.)
Dow Chemical Co.
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John C. Wiarda & Co.,
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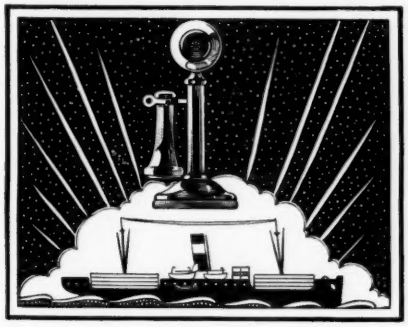

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